

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Valley Region**

21/22 September

ITEM: 4

SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report

DISCUSSION:

ENFORCEMENT

Executive Officer Issues Administrative Civil Liability Complaint to PL Roseville for Storm Water Violations, Placer County

On 21 July, the Executive Officer issued an Administrative Civil Liability complaint to PL Roseville LLC in the amount of \$900,000 for violations of the construction storm water general permit. PL Roseville is the owner and developer of West Park, a 1484-acre construction project in the city of Roseville. Runoff from the site discharges to Coyote Creek and Pleasant Grove Creek. Storm water violations occurred on several occasions during the 2005-2006 wet season. The California Department of Fish and Game still has an open investigation regarding the discharge. Depending on the results of their investigation, the Department may or may not refer this case to the District Attorney's Office. PL Roseville recently met with the Executive Officer and will prepare a settlement agreement. (RWM)

Executive Officer Issues Administrative Civil Liability Complaint to Roseville/Fiddymment Land Venture for Storm Water Violations, Placer County

On 18 August, the Executive Officer issued an Administrative Civil Liability complaint to Roseville / Fiddymment Land Venture in the amount of \$600,000. Roseville / Fiddymment Land Venture LLC is the developer of the Fiddymment Ranch, a 1678 acre development within the City of Roseville in Placer County. Runoff from the site discharges to Kaseburg, Pleasant Grove Creek and a vernal pool preserve. Storm water violations occurred during both the 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 wet seasons. (RWM)

Executive Officer Issues Administrative Civil Liability Complaint to DR Horton for Storm Water Violations, Solano County

On 18 August, the Executive Officer issued an Administrative Civil Liability Complaint to DR Horton –Western Pacific Series in the amount of \$200,000. DR Horton –Western Pacific Series is the owner of Cheyenne at Browns Valley, a 120-acre construction project within the City of Vacaville in Solano County. Runoff from the site discharges to an unnamed tributary to Ulatis Creek. Storm water management problems including the lack of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs and a significant discharge of sediment laden storm water at three locations were observed on 27 February 2006. (RWM)

Notice of Violation and Water Code Section 13267 Order for Technical Reports, SK Foods Colusa County Canning Company, Colusa County

On 30 June 2006, the Executive Officer issued a Notice of Violation and Water Code Section 13267 Order for Technical Reports (13267 Order) to SK Foods for the discharge of tomato process wastewater to an unpermitted land application area between early April and early June 2006. In response to a complaint, staff verified an ongoing discharge of process wastewater to a 20-acre field north of the cannery in violation of WDRs Order No. 5-01-273. SK Foods stated that the discharge was necessary because of heavy rainfall and lack of available land application areas for wastewater disposal. SK Food did not report the unpermitted discharge in violation of its WDRs. Additionally, SK Foods had not submitted monitoring reports for several months (November 2005 through April 2006). The 13267 Order requires that SK Foods submit all delinquent monitoring reports; a detailed report of the unpermitted discharge; detailed plans for storm water system improvements to prevent future unpermitted discharges; and a technical report documenting full implementation of the storm water management system improvements plan. (ALO)

Notice of Violation, Corral Hollow Sanitary Landfill, San Joaquin County

On 12 July 2006, staff issued a Notice of Violation to San Joaquin County, owner of the Corral Hollow Sanitary Landfill, for an inadequate detection monitoring program. Corral Hollow Sanitary Landfill is a closed landfill and regulated under WDRs Order No. 5-01-176. The detection monitoring program established for the landfill does not meet the requirements of the WDRs or Title 27, Section 20415. Currently, three wells (SB-1, MW-4, and MW-5) monitor first groundwater in the vicinity of the northeast boundary of the landfill. Two wells (MW-6 and MW-7) monitor deep groundwater beneath the landfill. Based upon a review of the most recent monitoring and sampling reports, it appears the detection monitoring program does not have a sufficient number of monitoring points installed in the first groundwater zone to properly evaluate ground water quality or flow direction beneath the southwestern portion of the landfill. Board staff has requested a work plan to install an additional monitoring well(s) to bring the detection monitoring program into compliance with Title 27, Section 20415. (TAD)

Administrative Civil Liability Complaint, Antioch Landfill, Contra Costa County

On 19 July 2006, the Executive Officer issued an Administrative Civil Liability Complaint for \$300,000 to the City of Antioch and Somerville-Gentry, Inc. for violating Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. R5-2002-0735. The CAO required, among other activities, completion of corrective actions to prevent further release of waste to Markley Creek by October 2003; however, neither discharger has begun the corrective actions. The facility is an old unpermitted landfill that accepted waste from 1925 to 1968. Early landfill operations burned waste prior to final discharge, while later operations discharged unburned waste. Markley Creek bisects the landfill with waste located on both sides of the creek. Several landslides and stormwater erosion has deposited waste into Markley Creek. One stream sediment sample and waste samples from both the City and Somersville-Gentry properties exceed or equal the Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) hazardous waste criteria for lead. The City of Antioch and Somerville-Gentry recently met with the Executive Officer and will propose a settlement to this action. (RDA)

Administrative Civil Liability Complaint, Jamestown Sanitary Landfill, Tuolumne County

On 25 July 2006, the Executive Officer issued an Administrative Civil Liability Complaint (ACLC) for \$50,000 to Tuolumne County for violating Cease and Desist Order (CDO) No. R5-2004-0030. The CDO requires that (a) construction of the final cover shall begin by 1 June 2004, (b) the cover shall be constructed and all corrective action measure shall be operational by 31 December 2004, and (c) a report documenting the final construction activities shall be submitted by 1 April 2005. The report documenting the final construction activities was not submitted as of the date of ACLC. However, the report was submitted several days later. The Discharger recently met with the Executive Officer and has proposed a settlement. (HFH)

Cleanup and Abatement Order, Bonzi Sanitation Landfill, Stanislaus County

On 2 August 2006, the Executive Officer issued Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. R5-2006-0721. The Bonzi Landfill includes four waste management units, which total approximately 75-acres in area. The landfill has impacted groundwater and at least one domestic well. The groundwater pollution threatens several other domestic wells and community well. The CAO requires the Discharger to complete the following actions: (a) Evaluate the water quality in the nearby domestic wells; (b) Conduct a Human Health Risk Assessment; (c) Initiate Corrective Action Measures to cleanup polluted groundwater; (d) Evaluate the extent of the known groundwater plume; (e) Redesign the remediation system to capture the entire groundwater plume; (f) Prevent groundwater from inundating the landfill waste; and (g) Close Waste Management Units II and III by 31 December 2011. The Discharger has become more cooperative than in the past and agreed to the dates in this CAO. (HFH)

Water Code Section 13267 Order for Technical Reports, Musco Olive Facility, San Joaquin County

On 14 August 2006, the Executive Officer issued a Water Code Section 13267 Order for Technical Reports to Musco Family Olive Company for non-submittal of reports. This 13267 Order followed a 28 April 2006 Notice of Violation (NOV) regarding the surface impoundments at the Musco Olive Facility. The NOV requested a workplan for well replacement and well installation by 15 June 2006. No report was submitted. Also, staff conducted an extensive review of the groundwater data and concluded the current shallow well monitoring system does not meet the requirements of Title 27 or the WDRs. Based on drilling logs, staff identified three potential water-bearing zones beneath the surface impoundments that require exploration and additional monitoring to meet the requirements of Title 27. The 13267 Order requires a well installation workplan be submitted by 22 September 2006 followed by a well installation report by 30 November 2006. (TAD)

Notices of Violation, Non-Submittal of Annual Monitoring Reports

Resolution R5-2003-0106, the Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Small Food Processors, Including Wineries, within the Central Valley Region requires Dischargers to submit Annual Monitoring Reports. Currently 76 facilities are enrolled under Resolution R5-2003-0106. On 28 July 2006, staff issued 44 Notices of Violation (NOVs) to facility owners who had not submitted one or more Annual Monitoring Reports as required by the Resolution. The NOVs require the dischargers to submit their delinquent Annual Monitoring Reports by 30 September 2006. (BPK)

Notice of Violation, Wastewater Capacity Issues, Mule Creek State Prison, Amador County

The Department of Corrections Mule Creek State Prison near Lone in Amador County has recently experienced wastewater treatment problems and spills to a surface water drainage course. The prison population has recently grown by several hundred inmates to about 3,900 inmates. The plant also handles wastewater flows from three Prison Industry Authority facilities located at the prison, plus wastewater from the Preston School of Industry and the California Department of Forestry's Lone Fire Academy. The combined flows exceed the wastewater treatment plant's ability to properly treat the wastewater. Staff inspected the facility in August and found hydraulic overloading of the facility, incomplete wastewater treatment, improper disposal, inadequate monitoring, and evidence of spills. Regional Water Board and Department of Corrections staff met on 28 August to discuss inspection results, operational issues, and possible remedies. The Department has begun several activities to address their problems. Department staff will examine wastewater sources and volumes to identify options for short-term remedies. The Department will also review the wastewater contributions from Preston and the Fire Academy to the prison's treatment system. Plant operators are now adding polymer to the wastewater to improve treatment and are assessing its performance. The Department has also identified water conservation technology for use at the prison, including reduced-flow toilets and showers. Funding for these measures is part of a larger request before the Legislature in special session at the end of August. If the request is approved, the Department believes installation could occur as early as next spring. The Department's budget request also includes long-term wastewater treatment plant expansion and improvements as part of a three to five year plan to expand the prison. The Department is fully supportive of these long-term improvements, which will also address the Board's concerns. Staff remains concerned that the Department appears constrained from implementing short-term remedies to reduce flow volumes before the coming winter because it lacks funding for immediate improvements. The Department was unable to provide assurance that the wastewater treatment plant will be able to adequately treat and contain the wastewater over the next storm season. Following the meeting with CDC, staff issued a Notice of Violation for the above violations, requesting a water balance and short- and long-term corrective action plans within 30 days. (JSK)

Notice of Violation, Rio Vista Landfill, Solano County

On 30 August 2006, staff issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the City of Rio Vista, operator of the closed Rio Vista Landfill, for the failure to submit monitoring reports by due dates required under landfill's waste discharge requirements (WDRs). The WDRs were updated in August 2005 to reflect landfill closure as a corrective action due to salinity impacts and require semiannual monitoring of groundwater at the site. The semiannual monitoring report for the first half of 2006 was due on 31 July and had not yet been received as of issuance of the NOV. The previous monitoring report was submitted several months late, and Staff has reminded the City by telephone that monitoring reports must be submitted by the required due dates. The NOV requests that the City submit the past due report by 15 September 2006 and states that failure to submit the report by that date may result in enforcement action. (JDM)

Notice of Violation, Penn Valley Wastewater Treatment Facility, Nevada County

On 15 August 2006, the Nevada County Sanitation District was issued a Notice of Violation for (a) irrigating the land application areas during a 16-day period between 8 March and 2 May 2006 and violating the tailwater control requirements in Discharge Specification No. 9 of the WDRs, and (b) for freeboard in the storage reservoir of less than two feet over a 50-day period between March and May, and violating the freeboard requirements of Discharge Specification No. 23 of the WDRs. The NOV requires the Discharger to submit a water balance that evaluates the wastewater treatment, storage and disposal capacity and ability of the ponds to maintain two feet of freeboard on a month-by-month basis. The NOV also requires the Discharger to submit a copy the proposed ordinance which require each of the homeowners connected to the Penn Valley wastewater system to perform lateral pressure testing of the collection system from their homes to the pump tanks. (GJC)

Notice of Violation, Raw Sewage Spill, Lake County Sanitation District, Kelseyville County Water Works, District No. 3, Lake County

On 2 August 2006, Lake County Sanitation District, Kelseyville County Waterworks District No. 3 was issued a Notice of Violation for a raw sewage spill estimated at 14,000 gallons that occurred on 29 June 2006. The spill was caused by a damaged 8-inch force main sewer pipe within the roadway adjacent to 4845 Gaddy Lane in Kelseyville. The sewer pipe was damaged by Lake County Department of Public Works during the installation of a drainage culvert. The spill entered a dry drainage ditch along the roadway and did not enter surface waters. The Discharger states that to prevent recurrence, that they will assist the Public Works staff with locating utilities prior to excavations. (GJC)

Nestlé, 230 Industrial Avenue, Ripon, San Joaquin County

The Executive Officer issued Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. R5-2006-0720 on July 24, 2006. It replaces CAO No. 93-712, issued in October 1993. The CAO establishes an enforceable time schedule for Nestlé to complete the groundwater investigation to determine the extent of the plume, evaluate remedial measures to clean up the plume, and implement the selected groundwater cleanup measure(s). In response to the CAO, Nestlé filed a Petition for Review and Request for Hearing with the California State Water Resources Control Board on August 23, 2006. The Petition lists a number of reasons why Nestlé believes that the issuance of the CAO was beyond the authority of the Regional Water Board. Nestlé asked that the Petition be held in abeyance pending further discussions with the Regional Water Board. As of August 31, Nestlé has complied with the schedule of required actions contained in the CAO. Nestlé and the Regional Water Board are in the process of finalizing a Fact Sheet to be issued to owners and users of threatened domestic water supply wells located south of the Stanislaus River. Also, the Regional Water Board is assisting Nestlé, CalTrans, and the City of Ripon with resolution of issues associated with replacement of irrigation well water with non-potable water. In addition, Nestlé has stepped up their interim remedial action activities by increasing the rate of extraction of groundwater contaminated with TCE. Optimizing the treatment system performance is one of the required actions in the CAO. On August 18, 2006, Nestlé reported detections of VOCs in the City of Ripon public school water supply well located at 304 North Acacia Avenue. The concentration of TCE was 0.20 mg/L and cis-1,2-DCE was 0.34 mg/L. This is the first detection of VOCs in the well, which is located approximately 2,400 feet west of the former Nestlé facility. This seems to indicate that Nestlé's VOC plume continues to spread in the groundwater. (JB)

Progress Update, Hilmar Cheese Supplemental Environmental Project, Merced County

The Hilmar Cheese Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) to study management of salinity in the food processing industry began 17 May 2006. The Revised Settlement Agreement between the Hilmar Cheese and the Regional Water Board requires that the SEP study be complete by 14 November 2007. To date, in accordance with the SEP study proposal, the Executive Officer has approved: a 25 May 2006 draft Scope of Work, a four member Peer Review Panel, and a fifteen member Stakeholder Review Panel. The SEP Study Directors have initiated the stakeholder and peer review process by sending out a 17 July 2006 draft Scope of Work for review and comment. During the weeks of July 17th and July 31st the SEP study team was in the Fresno and Sacramento offices, respectively, collecting data on food processors. The first quarterly progress report from the Study Directors is due at the end of August. (SJK)

Golden Feather Mobile Home Park, Completion of Upgrades, Butte County

The Golden Feather Mobile Home Park has a history of chronic effluent violations of total coliform and total suspended solids. In response to continued informal enforcement efforts by Regional Water Board staff to eliminate violations, the discharger completed the following treatment plant upgrades in June 2006: lift station bypass valves, a chlorine contact chamber, a chlorine injection pump and flow meter, and a new roof on the percolation bed shed. The self-monitoring report submitted for July 2006 reported no effluent violations. (JMM)

ALCL issued to Al Naticchioni and Ken Knighten for Deer Creek Manor Subdivision, Shasta County

On 16 August 2006, the Executive Officer issued an ACL complaint to Al Naticchioni and Ken Knighten for \$600,000 based on violations of the Construction Storm Water General Permit. Al Naticchioni and Ken Knighten are owners and developers of Deer Creek Manor, a 90-acre construction project in Shasta Lake. The site is being developed into residential homes. Runoff from the site discharges to Salt Creek and Churn Creek, which are tributary to the Sacramento River. Storm water violations occurred on several occasions during the 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 wet season that resulted in water quality impacts to Salt Creek and Churn Creek. Al Naticchioni and Ken Knighten initially failed to implement construction storm water Best Management Practices (BMPs) to comply with its storm water construction permit. Violations occurred due to their failure to properly maintain and

operate the BMPs in a manner to protect water quality. Violations included the discharge of sediment-laden storm water into Salt and Churn Creek from October 2004 through May 2005 and again from November 2005 through February 2006. Prior to these discharges, a number of BMP maintenance problems were observed at the site. The City of Shasta Lake holds a municipal storm water permit that requires inspection of construction sites and coordination with the Regional Water Board. City of Shasta Lake staff worked with the Regional Water Board staff to identify and document the violations that led to issuance of the ACL complaint. (GDD)

ACLC issued to Ochoa & Shehan, Inc. for Bel Air Estates, Shasta County

On 21 August 2006, the Executive Officer issued an ACL complaint to Ochoa & Shehan, Inc for \$100,000 based on violations of the Construction Storm Water General Permit. Ochoa & Shehan, Inc. is the owner and developer of the Bel Air Estates, a 120-acre construction project in Redding. Runoff from the site discharges to an unnamed creek, which is a tributary of the Sacramento River. Storm water violations occurred on several occasions during the 2005-2006 wet season that resulted in water quality impacts to the Sacramento River, and its tributary. Ochoa & Shehan, Inc. had implemented a number of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to comply with its storm water construction permit. Violations occurred due to Ochoa & Shehan, Inc's failure to implement erosion control measures that were effective on the portion of the development that had the steepest slopes (20 % of the site) and to properly maintain and operate the BMPs in a manner to adequately protect water quality. Violations included the discharge of sediment-laden storm water into an unnamed tributary to the Sacramento River in November and December 2005. The City of Redding holds a municipal storm water permit that requires inspection of construction sites and coordination with the Regional Water Board. In compliance with its municipal permit, the City of Redding worked with the Water Board to identify and document the violations by Ochoa & Shehan, Inc. (GDD)

Cleanup Activities End, Humboldt Road Burn Dump Area 8, Butte County

Before school began at nearby Hank Marsh Jr. High on 16 August, the final truckload of HRBD waste left Area 8 and was shipped to the Waste Management Kettleman Hills Facility for disposal. Site restoration activities are underway. Staff anticipates that the Confirmation Sampling Reports for HRBD Areas 7 and 8, containing the laboratory results and other cleanup information, will be available for review by 15 October. No dust or lead emissions were reported during the cleanup. (KLC)

Progress Update, Anderson Landfill, Inc., Shasta County

On 22 December 2005, Redding staff issued an NOV to Anderson Landfill, Inc. (ALI) for discharges of waste to surface waters, failure to install erosion and sediment control structures, and failure to maintain containment and control facilities in accordance with WDR Order No. R5-2005-0118. Since issuance of the NOV, ALI has conducted a hydraulic evaluation of the landfill and begun operational, road, and conveyance improvements to prevent future violations. ALI claims to have spent several million dollars to correct the violations and comply with the NOV and WDRs. Staff intends to monitor the progress and, if violations occur, will recommend additional enforcement. (DPS)

SACRAMENTO WATERSHED**Central Valley Drinking Water Policy**

A multi-year effort is currently underway to update current drinking water policy for surface waters in the Central Valley. Existing policies and plans lack water quality objectives for several known drinking water constituents of concern, such as disinfection by-product precursors and pathogens, and do not include implementation strategies to provide effective source water protection. The Central Valley Drinking Water Policy Work Group (Work Group), comprised of potentially affected stakeholders and state and federal agency representatives, is working with Regional Water Board staff to obtain the technical information needed to develop a drinking water policy. To date the Workgroup has collected and compiled existing data on high priority drinking water constituents of concern (i.e., nutrients, organic carbon and bromide, pathogens, and salt), developed conceptual models using the available data, and conducted extensive stakeholder outreach. Currently, the Workgroup is using the conceptual models to identify key data gaps, which they will fill either through additional monitoring or gathering data from other ongoing monitoring programs. The Workgroup also is evaluating analytical modeling tools that can be used to identify the major sources of drinking water constituents and their effects on source water quality at the intakes. Finally, Regional Board staff will hold a public workshop to update interested stakeholders and the public on the progress toward developing the drinking water policy. That workshop is scheduled for 3 October 2006 at the Regional Water Board office. (KLL)

Tissue Residues of Organochlorine (OC) Pesticides and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in Fish Collected from the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Watersheds and Delta

Limited and sometimes somewhat dated organics tissue data that are available for fish collected from Central Valley waterways and the Delta have provided evidence that concentrations of OC pesticides and PCBs in fish are exceeding thresholds for human health. As a result, fish consumption advisories for OCs and PCBs have been issued by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), and eleven Central Valley or Delta waterways have been placed on the 303d list of impaired waterways by the CVRWQCB. More extensive data on mercury in fish tissue have been used to issue fish consumption advisories for mercury. There are concerns that the advisories for specific constituents include advice to consume fish that are high in other constituents. The current project, funded by the lower Sacramento River SWAMP allocation, will provide analytical and technical support for a coordinated Sacramento – San Joaquin and Delta basin-wide assessment of OC and PCB fish tissue contamination. This project is coordinated with OEHHA, CalFed, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the Sacramento River Watershed Program. The primary objectives of this project include: (1) Provide additional data to assist the CVRWQCB in assessing OC pesticide and PCB contamination of fish collected from waterbodies on the 303d list (i.e., assist in decisions on listing, delisting, or continuing listing); and (2) Provide data to assist OEHHA in decisions regarding whether fish from Central Valley waterways and Delta are safe for human consumption and in developing coordinated fish consumption advisories based on levels of mercury, OC and PCB in fish tissue. The final technical report is expected in June 2007. (RWH)

State Water Board's Guidance on Blue-Green Algae

Recently there have been reports of blue-green algae (BGA) blooms in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and the Klamath River. Various BGA species produce endotoxins, hepatotoxins, or neurotoxins that can cause a variety of illnesses from rashes to death. Humans, pets, livestock, and wildlife are at risk through ingestion, dermal contact, and aspiration or inhalation. Cyanotoxins recently have been cited as the cause of dog and cattle deaths in California. The State Water Board set aside \$750,000 from the Clean-up and Abatement Account to evaluate the occurrence and risk of BGA blooms in California water bodies. A BGA workgroup, comprised of agency staff from the Water Boards, the Department of Health Services, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), and others, was formed to develop a plan and conduct monitoring at select sites. The State Water Board allocated \$250,000 to OEHHA to draft an exposure assessment using historical data and data collected during the aforementioned monitoring. The workgroup is currently discussing site selection criteria, methods and method development for toxin analysis, and coordination opportunities with various state agencies, universities, and water districts. (SF)

SITE REMEDIATION**Remedial Action Halted at Old Hammer Field**

The Fresno-Yosemite International Airport and surrounding property is the site of a former World War II Army airfield (Old Hammer Field). Source area remediation of a 2-mile long TCE groundwater plume using potassium permanganate injection and soil vapor extraction began in November and December 2005, respectively. The responsible parties for cleanup are the National Guard Bureau, Army Corp of Engineers, the City of Fresno, and Boeing Corporation – DTSC is lead regulatory agency. The State regulatory agencies and the RPs (except Boeing, which is under a separate order from DTSC) are directed by a 1993 Cooperative Agreement to investigate and cleanup the site. A Nonbinding Allocation of Responsibility established by the DTSC has guided funding for the cleanup – numerous attempts by the RPs at a global cleanup funding settlement have failed. Due to continued disagreements on funding between the RPs, and the resulting lapse of the current contract for the environmental consultant, ongoing remediation of the source area was halted by the RPs on 11 August 2006. Funding negotiations between the RPs are at an impasse. The Cooperative Agreement outlines a dispute resolution process used by the RPs and State to settle disputes. That process officially began on 21 August 2006, and will continue with escalating involvement by the State and RPs until settlement is reached. If no settlement is reached, the State may revoke the Cooperative Agreement, issue a combined order naming all RPs, and invoke administrative civil liabilities for failure to proceed with site cleanup. (BEM)

Progress Made on Basewide Volatile Organic Compound Groundwater Record of Decision at the Former McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento County

On 18 April 2005, both the State, represented by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) invoked formal dispute on the McClellan Basewide Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Groundwater Record of

Decision (ROD). The State and the EPA agreed that the ROD was significantly deficient and did not meet several provisions of State and Federal laws and regulations. The ROD addresses VOC contaminated groundwater and VOC contaminated soil that has impacted groundwater or poses threat to groundwater quality. On 24 August 2005, the dispute Senior Executive Committee (SEC), composed of senior management from DTSC, EPA and the Air Force met and reached agreements that resolved the formal dispute at the SEC level. As part of the SEC agreement, the SEC tasked a joint technical team comprising members from the Air Force, EPA, the State of California (both DTSC and RWQCB), and local water purveyors to conduct a technical analysis of the site data to develop a revised site conceptual model and a new fate and transport model. The joint technical team has reached agreement on the revised site conceptual model and the newly developed groundwater fate and transport model that now predicts that the ROD's remedial action objectives (RAOs) can be met in approximately 55 years versus a previous model prediction that had the ROD RAOs met in over 100 years. The Air Force now agrees that the original 1995 Interim Groundwater ROD pump and treat remedy is the preferred remedy for a future VOC Groundwater ROD. A previous dispute conducted in 2001 resulted in selecting a cleanup level of 5 parts per billion for trichloroethene (TCE, the most prevalent groundwater contaminant at McClellan) with a requirement to evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of cleaning up to 2.3 parts per billion for TCE. It is anticipated that a final VOC Groundwater ROD will be developed for completion in the winter of 2006/2007. On 2 September 2005, the Air Force completed construction and startup of the third and final phase of the Interim Groundwater ROD remedy. Contaminated groundwater at McClellan is now fully contained and progressing toward cleanup. The Phase 3 project added 41 extraction wells to the previously installed 57 extraction wells in the groundwater extraction and treatment system. (JDT)

In-water Sediment Cap in Old Mormon Slough at the McCormick and Baxter Superfund Site (Update to the August 2006 EO Report).

The Regional Board is working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the lead agency and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the lead State agency in providing oversight for an in-water sediment cap at the McCormick and Baxter Superfund Site. The sediment cap is the final response action for contaminated sediments in Old Mormon Slough, which is adjacent to the McCormick and Baxter Superfund Site. The project involves using 45,000 cubic yards of dredged material from the Rio Vista Dredge Disposal Site as an in-water sediment cap. The sediment cap is the final response action for contaminated sediments in Old Mormon Slough. This sediment cap is believed to be the first of its kind in the Central Valley Region. The McCormick and Baxter Site is a former wood treatment facility that occupies 29 acres on the southern edge of Old Mormon Slough. The sediments in the slough became contaminated as a result of chemical process spills, surface runoff, direct discharge of stormwater through outfalls, and/or subsurface migration from the facility. The chemicals of concern at the McCormick and Baxter Site are pentachlorophenol, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, dioxins/furans and naphthalene. Sediment sampling in Old Mormon Slough indicated PAHs and dioxins are above concentrations that threaten aquatic life. The USEPA collected and analyzed samples from the dredge material. Based on the recent data collected in July 2006 and earlier sampling events, USEPA concluded that the use of dredged material represents a very low potential for any adverse short-or long-term impact to Old Mormon Slough. The metals concentrations indicated that the dredged material contains lower levels of metals than are already found in the Stockton Channel and the San Joaquin River. USEPA also stated "installing a cap to isolate contaminated sediments in Old Mormon Slough greatly outweighs the relatively small uncertainty that may exist about long-term water quality impacts from use of the Rio Vista dredge material". Other design elements of the project include permanent physical restrictions (log boom and signage) and institutional controls that will be put in place to protect the sediment cap. USEPA is working with the Regional Board and DTSC to design an appropriate long-term monitoring and maintenance plan for the sediment cap. (RRR)

Aerojet-General Corporation – Agreement for Treatment Plant in Carmichael, Sacramento County

Sacramento County, Carmichael Water District (CWD) and Aerojet have reached an agreement that will allow CWD to construct a groundwater treatment system in Ancil Hoffman Park. This agreement completed a year's worth of negotiations between the three parties. This system is being built to meet Aerojet's obligation to halt the plume of contamination (primarily NDMA) in Area 4 of the Western Groundwater Operable Unit that is threatening CWD water supply wells. Aerojet is paying for the treatment system. Construction of the treatment system will be during 2007 following design and CEQA review. Treated groundwater will be used to irrigate the Ancil Hoffman Golf Course thereby reducing the need and cost to Sacramento County for CWD water. This will be the second treatment plant in Carmichael with the first currently under construction next to the CWD water treatment plant on Bahamont Way. (AMM)

Inactive Rancho Cordova Test Site (IRCTS) – Approved Remedial Action, Sacramento County

On 22 August 2006 the Department of Toxic Substances Control approved a draft Removal Action Work Plan (RAW) and initial study for the Central Area Operable Unit on the IRCTS. The Central OU consists of 80 potential soil contamination sites on 2200 acres of land that was used primarily as a buffer to the aerospace activities. The remedial investigation demonstrated that only seven of the sites needed remedial action. Excavation of soils is proposed for the seven sites and will be conducted pending public review of the proposed action with final regulatory agency concurrence. The remaining soils and groundwater contamination at the IRCTS is being addressed under a draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP) that is currently undergoing regulatory agency review. Interim groundwater actions have been constructed to reduce the migration of groundwater pollution emanating from the site. The entire 4000-acre IRCTS property is in the planning process with the City of Rancho Cordova for a residential and commercial development. (AMM)

Abbott and Turkey Run Mercury Mines, Lake County

A Request for Federal Action has been made to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for emergency removal actions at Abbott and Turkey Run mercury mines, located on State Route 20 in Lake County. The removal action is necessary at this time to reduce discharges of mercury-laden sediments to Harley Gulch before the impending rainy season. The removal action will be the start of cleanup activities at the mine sites, which will continue through enforcement of a Cleanup and Abatement Order, a draft of which was issued on 24 January 2006. The Draft CAO discusses the sources of mercury contamination at the mine sites, the legal authority to require cleanup of the mercury discharges from mine waste and a time schedule for the investigation and cleanup of mine waste.

Riverpoint Business Park, West Sacramento, Yolo County

The Riverpoint Business Park in West Sacramento is being developed into retail stores (WalMart, Ikea and Home Depot) and office space. A portion of the property was formerly used as a battery recycling facility and contains residual lead contamination. A land-use covenant to restrict the use of the property overlying in the area of residual lead contamination was completed with Ranbo-Riverpoint, LLC, a subsidiary of Buzz Oates Real Estate Corporation. Additional land-use covenants are being finalized with WalMart and Home Depot.

Baltimore Aircoil Corporation (BAC), Merced County

Staff concurred with a proposal to conduct a groundwater remediation pilot study and remediate soils at the site. BAC proposes to study the effectiveness reducing hexavalent chromium contamination in-situ by injecting ferrous sulfate. Staff also concurred with a proposal to excavate heavily contaminated soils for off-site disposal. Less contaminated soils will be treated in-situ with stabilizing agents.

Natomas Air Park Cleanup Underway, Airport Road, Sacramento County

Toxaphene and DDT in soil is being removed from the property that formerly housed a general aviation airport and associated aerial pesticide applicators. Removal at two of the parcels has been completed. Towne Development and Beazer Homes received comfort letters specific for the areas meeting cleanup standards protective of residential uses. The soil removal that Towne Development and Beazer Homes conducted clears the path for preliminary grading of roadways and the installation of infrastructure to service homes being built on nearby land. Remediation continues on the remaining portions of the Natomas Air Park parcels.

In Situ Groundwater Pilot Study, Western Farm Service, Stockton, San Joaquin County

Based on remediation successes observed in bench-scale tests, Western Farm Service injected zero valent iron amended with a soluble carbon compound into groundwater to treat 1,2-dichloropropane, nitrate, and ammonium in groundwater. The iron provides electrons for the chemical reduction of 1,2-dichloropropane, and the carbon provides energy for biological degradation of nitrate and ammonium. The pilot study will assist in developing design parameters for a larger scale application.

Additional Remedial Action at Stockton Redevelopment Area, San Joaquin County

Chevron and Conoco-Phillips have begun implementing the excavation and removal of three unused pipelines that originate from the City of Stockton Waterfront Redevelopment Project Area and run to the deep-water channel. Recent monitoring reports indicate that about 32 feet of separate phase petroleum pollution is present in monitoring wells located between Weber Street and the deep-water channel.

Implementation of In-Situ Remediation at old Feather River Forest Products Site, Yuba County

In 2004, WDRs for a pilot study for the injection of Hydrogen Release Compound (HRC) were issued for the remediation of PCE and TCE in groundwater at the old Feather River Forest Products Site in Marysville. In November 2005, a draft Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) was sent for the failing to implement the remedial work. The in-situ injection of HRC occurred in May of this year obviating the need for finalizing the CAO. A recent pilot study monitoring report showing the analytical results for the June sampling event indicated the PCE and TCE concentrations were about half of the baseline concentrations (1.5 and 42 µg/l, respectively). This 12-acre parcel and the neighboring 20-acre parcel have been purchased by a developer and are scheduled for residential and commercial development.

Pipeline Release, Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, Nevada County

Water Board staff are responding to a petroleum pipeline release that was discovered on 24 August just west of Soda Springs. The 8-inch diameter pressurized pipeline runs in the railroad right-of-way between Rocklin and Reno. One lane of traffic along I-80 was closed while exploratory trenches were dug into the engineered slope and vacuum trucks removed separate phase petroleum pollution. Water Board staff are coordinating with Nevada County staff for this ongoing investigation and cleanup.

Staff Investigates PCE Pollution in Red Bluff and Corning, Tehama County

In Red Bluff, tetrachloroethylene (PCE) has been detected in monitoring wells at UST cleanup sites. Staff has located a potentially responsible party, Modern Cleaners, and on 28 February requested a work plan for preliminary site investigation. Modern Cleaners has not responded to the request. In Corning, PCE has been detected in the City of Corning Houghton Avenue Municipal Well and in monitoring wells at a UST cleanup site. Staff has located potentially responsible parties, Modern Cleaners and Former Paramount Cleaners, and on 28 February requested a work plan for preliminary site investigation. Two parties have responded with further leads. Staff continues to investigate the pollution. (EJR)

TMDLs

TMDL Basin Plan Amendments

In the last two years, the Regional Water Board has adopted a number of TMDL Basin Plan Amendments (BPA) that are still in the approval process. After Regional Water Board (RB) adoption, TMDL Basin Plan Amendments must be approved by the State Water Board (SB), Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The table below provides a summary of the status of these Amendments. (JK)

Approval Dates for TMDL Basin Plan Amendments

TMDL/BPA	RB Adoption	SB	OAL	EPA
San Joaquin River salt/boron	Sept 2004	Nov 2005	July 2006	Oct 06 est
San Joaquin River dissolved oxygen	Sept 2004	Nov 2005	Aug 2006	Oct 06 est
San Joaquin River diazinon/chlorpyrifos	Oct 2005	May 2006	June 2006	Oct 06 est
Cache Creek mercury	Oct 2005	July 2006	Sept est	Nov est
Delta diazinon/chlorpyrifos	June 2006	Feb 2007 est	May 2007 est	July 2007 est
Clear Lake nutrients	June 2006	Feb 2007 est	May 2007 est	July 2007 est

*est – estimated date for consideration / approval

CEQA REPORTING

Planada Community Services District, Notice of Preparation, Merced County

Staff provided comments on a Notice of Preparation for an EIR for the proposed expansion of the Planada CSD WWTF, which includes upgrades to the WWTF and a change in wastewater treatment and disposal. The expansion project will nearly double wastewater flows and replace the current disposal method of surface water discharge with water recycling on fodder, fiber, and seed crops on nearby farmland. Staff commented that the EIR should evaluate the proposed discharge consistent with the Antidegradation Policy. (ARP)

Santa Nella County Water District, Mitigated Negative Declaration, Merced County

Staff provided comments on a mitigated negative declaration (MND) for the proposed construction of a new WWTF for the Santa Nella County Water District. The new WWTF will incorporate nitrogen removal and disinfection by chlorination prior to discharge to percolation ponds and recycling on nearby farmland. Staff commented that the MND should evaluate, in part, non-chlorine disinfection methods to prevent the discharge from containing total trihalomethanes in excess of State MCLs. (ARP)

City of Reedley, Draft Environmental Impact Report, Fresno County

Staff provided comments on a draft EIR for the proposed expansion of the City of Reedley domestic wastewater treatment facility and a change in wastewater disposal. The expansion project will include nitrogen removal technology and increase discharge flow to percolation ponds adjacent to the Kings River. Staff commented that the final EIR should evaluate recycling and the proposed discharge consistent with the Antidegradation Policy. (ARP)

Antibodies, Inc. Conditional Use Permit Amendment, Draft Initial Study and Negative Declaration, Yolo County

On 23 June 2006, staff provided comments on the Draft Initial Study and Negative Declaration for the Antibodies, Inc. facility in Davis, which is an existing animal research and testing facility. The owner plans to expand the operation by adding new office and laboratory facilities. Wastewater generated at the facility is currently discharged to an on-site septic system regulated by the County, and the expanded facility as proposed would continue to utilize that system. Staff's comments requested that the Initial Study be revised to disclose the quantity and chemical character of the wastewater to be generated and the nature of the proposed wastewater treatment and disposal system, as well as information on soil and groundwater conditions at the site. The letter requested that the County direct the applicant to contact Regional Water Board to discuss submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge. (ALO)

Lakeview Subdivision, Revised Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report, Rancho Murieta, Sacramento County

On 27 July 2006, staff provided comments on the Revised Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the Lakeview Subdivision in Rancho Murieta. The proposed subdivision was previously approved for 182 single-family residences, and the revised development proposal reduces the number of new residences to 99. Wastewater would be conveyed to Rancho Murieta Community Services District's wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) for treatment and disposal. Staff's comments focused on potential impacts to public services and water quality associated with wastewater treatment and disposal, noting that it appears likely that the CSD will need to expand storage capacity at the WWTF, seek other users for its reclaimed water, and/or obtain an NPDES permit for direct discharge of treated wastewater to the Cosumnes River as development progresses in order to comply with Cease and Desist Order No. R5-2006-0001. The analysis of project and cumulative impacts was adequate, and appropriate mitigation was included to prevent significant impacts to WWTF capacity and groundwater quality. (ALO)

The Residences and Retreat Subdivisions, Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report, Rancho Murieta, Sacramento County

On 23 August 2006, staff provided comments on the Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for The Residences West of Murieta Hills, The Residences East of Murieta Hills, and The Retreat in Rancho Murieta. The proposed subdivisions would include 282 new single-family residences in Rancho Murieta, and wastewater from the subdivisions would be conveyed to the Rancho Murieta Community Services District's wastewater treatment facility. Staff's comments were similar to those provided for the Lakeview Subdivision in Rancho Murieta in July 2006 (as described above). (ALO)

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS - No Further Action Required – SLIC Fresno Office**Woody's World of Kiwi, 11001 East Rorden Avenue, Selma, Fresno County**

An Environmental Site Assessment identified a diesel spill from a 300-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST). The AST has since been removed. A soil assessment indicated that the spill was limited to an area approximately 12 feet deep by 15 feet in diameter. Soil at the former AST location was excavated to cleanup standards set by the Regional Water Board. Excavated soil was transported off-site to an appropriately licensed facility for disposal. A no further action required letter was issued to Woody's World of Kiwi on 12 July 2006. (JA)

Foster Poultry Farms Fertilizer Plant, 12997 West Highway 140, Livingston, Merced County

A leak in a dispenser associated with two aboveground storage tanks was discovered at the site. An assessment of soil and groundwater was conducted with 5 borings drilled to a depth of 24 feet using a direct-push drilling rig. The results of the soil assessment indicated no remaining significant mass of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil. Total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPHD) was detected in groundwater in the soil boring nearest the dispenser at a concentration of 0.67 milligrams per liter. TPHD was not detected in any of the four other groundwater samples that were collected north, south, east and west of the dispenser at distances of 10 to 30 feet. A well survey indicated no water supply wells within 650 feet of the site. Based on the findings of the assessment, the remaining petroleum hydrocarbons do not pose a threat to human health, the environment, or the beneficial uses of waters of the State. A no further action required letter was issued to Foster Poultry Farms for this portion of the site on 4 August 2006. (JA)

Closure of Former Aboveground Fuel Storage Tank Site, Proposed Tulare 3rd High School Site, Northwest Corner of Bardsley Avenue and Oakmore Street, Tulare, Tulare County

An aboveground diesel fuel storage tank (AST) was observed on property proposed as the third high school site for the community of Tulare. Soil testing below the AST found total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPH-D) at concentrations as high as 47,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) at a depth of three feet below ground surface (bgs). The AST was removed, and an area measuring 10 feet by 10 feet by 8 feet deep was excavated. The excavated soil was transported off-site for disposal and the excavation was backfilled with imported clean soil. A soil sample collected at the bottom of the excavation found only 2 mg/kg TPH-D to be present. A no further action required letter was issued to the site. (GJI)

Reedley Community College, 995 N. Reed Avenue, Reedley, Fresno County

Two gasoline USTs and associated product lines were precision tested in April 1986. Subsequent soil sampling and groundwater monitoring well sampling revealed a release of petroleum hydrocarbons occurred at the site and resulted in degradation of the underlying soils and groundwater. The two gasoline USTs and associated product lines and dispensers were excavated and removed from the site in July 1988, in addition to a majority of the impacted soils (29,000 cubic yards). The results of monitoring and sampling events conducted at the site since 1987 reveal that the underlying petroleum hydrocarbon groundwater plume has diminished to non-detectable levels, except for sporadic low (generally less than 5 µg/L) detections of non-benzene constituents. The residual petroleum hydrocarbons in the underlying soils will naturally degrade and are not anticipated to pose a public health risk or pose a threat to the beneficial use of groundwater in the area. A no further action letter for the UST case was issued to the State Center Community College District on 23 August 2006. (BEM)

American Transfer Company, Fresno, Fresno County

American Transfer owned and operated a storage facility for treated poles at its facility in southeast Fresno, Fresno County. Past operations and practices at the site resulted in soil being contaminated with semi-volatile organic compounds associated with the treated poles. Degraded soil was excavated and confirmation soil samples indicated that the site no longer poses a public health risk or a threat to the beneficial uses of groundwater in the area. (AM)

SPILLS**Geothermal Condensate Spill, Calpine Geyser Company, Lake County**

On 9 August 2006 Calpine Geyser Company (Calpine) submitted a report for a spill of geothermal condensate estimated between 500 and 1,000 gallons that occurred on 27 July 2006 from a leaking injection pipeline at one of the well pads for the Unit 13 Power Plant. The spill was discovered following an inspection of the injection pipeline. The Discharger indicated that the spill soaked in-place and did not enter a surface water drainage course. The spill resulted from a loose clamp connecting a 1-inch sampling port to the pipe. The Discharger indicates that permanent repairs to the pipe, which consisted of replacing the clamp with a heat-welded connection, were completed on 8 August 2006. Regional Water Board staff is in the process of determining appropriate enforcement actions for this spill. (GJC)

Raw Sewage Spill, Lake County Sanitation District, Kelseyville County Water Works, District No. 3, Lake County

On 14 August 2006, Lake County Sanitation District, Kelseyville County Waterworks District No. 3 (Discharger) submitted a report for a 200-gallon raw sewage spill from an overflowing manhole that occurred on 6 August

2006. The spill did not enter a surface drainage course and the area of the spill was disinfected and posted with a sewage contamination sign. The spill report indicated that the spill was caused by a root blockage in the main sewer line at Park Drive in Kelseyville. The main sewer line causing the discharge was cleared of root on the day of the spill and the Discharger states that no other actions are required at this time. Regional Water Board staff is in the process of determining appropriate enforcement actions for this spill. (GJC)

Washwater Spill, Chevreux Aggregates, Inc., Placer County

On 15 August 2006, staff received a complaint from a property owner located downstream of the Chevreux Aggregates Plant of a white foamy (turbid) appearance to the waters of Lake Combie. Following the complaint, staff contacted Chevreux Aggregates, Inc., the Department of Fish and Game, and Placer County Environmental Health Department to discuss the incident. The Discharger indicated that a wash water spill had occurred on 14 August 2006 and that the aggregate plant was immediately shutdown following its discovery. The volume of washwater that was released to Lake Combie was not known. On 23 August 2006, the Discharger submitted a report describing the wash water spill and corrective actions to be taken to prevent reoccurrence. The report stated that during an inspection conducted by the Discharger's consultant on 17 August 2006 that there were no signs of any leakage from the ponds or a ditch used to return washwater from Pond No. 3 to the plant for recycling. However, the Discharger stated that a root or a rodent may have opened a small hole through the ditch dike to allow the discharge. The report stated that the Discharger recommends removal of the recycling ditch from the system and replacing it with a closed pipe system. Regional Water Board staff is in the process of determining appropriate enforcement actions for this spill. (GJC)

Tomato Process Wastewater Spills, SK Foods Colusa County Canning Company, Colusa County

Since the beginning of the tomato processing season in July 2006, SK Foods has reported three separate incidents involving leakage from its new process wastewater pipeline along Myers Road in Williams. The new pipeline was installed in 2006 to convey process wastewater to irrigate two new land application areas. The pipeline, which is several miles long, is constructed partly in the public right of way. The Discharger reported that the leaks have been promptly repaired and that no wastewater has been discharged to surface waters. Staff plans to follow up with SK Foods to ensure that the pipeline is secure. Testing and/or repairs may be needed after the end of the processing season in October. (ALO)

City of Orange Cove Spills Undisinfected Effluent, Fresno County

The Discharger reported that 1,000 gallons of undisinfected secondary-treated municipal wastewater spilled on 10 July from a pond to City-owned property and an adjacent orange orchard. The spill was attributed to a rodent hole in a pond's berm. The Discharger repaired the hole, notified the orchard owner, pumped the spilled wastewater back to the City's property, and disinfected the affected area with chlorine. Staff is not considering enforcement action for this incident. (ARP)

Raw Sewage Spill by Yosemite West Maintenance District, Mariposa County

The District reported that 4,000 gallons of sewage spilled from a manhole on 18 July. The spill was caused by debris blocking the gravity-drained collection line that serves the Yosemite West subdivision. The District unplugged the line, contained the immediate spill area, disinfected the affected area, and notified the County Health. Staff is not considering enforcement actions for this incident. (HA)

Wastewater Spill, Harris Farms, Inc., Harris Ranch Beef Company, Fresno County

Harris Farms, Inc., reported a 4 August 2006 spill of wastewater from a wastewater treatment pond at its Harris Ranch Beef Company beef-processing plant near the City of Selma. About 50,000 gallons of wastewater spilled from the pond to a nearby vineyard. The spill was attributed to a rodent hole in a pond embankment. The Discharger repaired the embankment and will increase rodent control efforts. On 21 August 2006, staff issued the Discharger a Notice of Violation for the spill that requires the Discharger document further corrective measures implemented or planned to preclude future similar spills in monthly self-monitoring reports. (KC)

GENERAL**Oilfield Waste Impacts in South America**

Shelton R. Gray, Senior EG in the Fresno office was contacted by Powers Engineering in San Diego, regarding environmental regulatory issues associated with discharges of oilfield production and exploration wastes such as wastewater brine, in the large oil and gas producing regions of Peru and Ecuador. The issues are similar to those regulated in the oilfield exploration and producing areas of our region. Powers Engineering is providing consulting

services for the governments and the World Wildlife Federation to establish environmental regulations that address water quality protection in the Amazonian basin and jungle regions of Peru and Ecuador. Discharges of up to 1,000,000 barrels/day of high salinity wastewater to rivers and unlined sumps in are causing impacts on water quality and the environment. Injection of wastewater back into the hydrocarbon producing formations for both disposal and secondary recovery are being proposed. Powers recently made presentations to both the Ecuadorian and Peruvian regulatory authorities. Recent changes in the government of Peru provide a window of opportunity to make some forward progress. (SRG)

Local County Emergencies Declared

The record high heat in July caused excessive loss of animals among the confined animal industries. The Central Valley tops the nation in terms of dairy production, and also has major poultry production. Normal die off of animals is typically sent to rendering facilities in the Central Valley. With the high, prolonged heat of July, the Baker's Commodities rendering facility in Kerman was not able to sustain its high rate of carcass processing without eventual equipment failure. The result was a build up of carcasses at its two plants as well as on the farms themselves and declarations of local emergencies in Sutter, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Merced, Fresno, Madera, Kings, Tulare, and Kern counties. In 2004, Cal EPA had prepared guidance on disposal and decontamination in preparation for an emergency resulting from animal disease. In response to the declarations of emergencies, CalEPA summarized the guidance in a one-page summary that said, in order of preference, the carcasses should be rendered, sent to an approved landfill, composted on the farms, or trench-buried on site.

The exact losses and fate of the animals was unknown as of the writing of this report. Dairywomen being visited by Regional Water Board inspectors during normal inspections have reported losses of two to five percent of their animals, and sustained around a 30% loss in milk production. The rendering facilities operated as much as they could. Some landfills accepted carcasses and the Kettleman Hills landfill reportedly received 3,000 cattle; 50,000 turkeys; and 172,000 chickens between July 24th and July 30th. Some animals were composted. An unknown number were trench-buried on the farms. More information should become available as the losses are tallied. A post-emergency analysis and review is underway and should assist in preparing for future emergencies. (LMW)

Emergency Highlights Deficiencies at Baker Commodities, Fresno County

On 21 August, staff issued a NOV to Baker Commodities, Inc. for its Kerman Division rendering facility for exceeding flow of 30,000 TDS limits and causing groundwater to contain nitrate in excess of State MCLs. The NOV requires a report describing actions taken to address the violations, a report of waste discharge, and an expanded groundwater monitoring well network. (JLK)

End of an Era

Started in the 1930's, Oberti Olives shipped off the last of its olives in February of 2006. Years ago Oberti was sold to Tri-Valley Growers, declaring bankruptcy in 2000. Following that, the 25-member California Olive Growers cooperative took over the property but failed, leaving \$10M in debt. Growing competition in the olive industry from Spain, Morocco, Argentina, Turkey and Egypt have taken over a large portion of the US market, leaving only two California producers in Tracy and Corning. During the early Oberti operations, discharges of highly saline olive brine to several old clay-lined ponds caused groundwater contamination with salts, impacting neighboring wells. The old ponds were closed, and in the early 80's, new ponds covering nearly 160 were constructed, but they also leaked. The facility was regulated by WDRs and a C&D issued by the Regional Board. Discharges to all ponds were finally ceased in 2000. TVG and the Oberti's replaced the neighboring impacted wells. A \$12M wastewater treatment plant was constructed by TVG to treat the wastewater with filtration, reverse osmosis, and evaporation; however, the process ended shortly with only the evaporation system remaining operational. Extraction of contaminated groundwater occurred for several years, eventually reducing the salts in groundwater to the point where continued extraction was no longer efficient and was ceased in 2004. Following the bankruptcy by COG, the lender bank foreclosed on the plant/warehouse property, leaving the 160 acres of ponds within the bankruptcy estate. Several parties have expressed interest in the properties and Regional Water Board staff have met and discussed the environmental issues. On 18 August, the bank sold a 57-acre portion of the processing facility to a Madera developer. The equipment is to be auctioned and eventually the buildings will be demolished and the property developed. Another portion of the processing area containing a warehouse is currently leased with an option to purchase to another developer. No major environmental issues exist on the processing plant property; however, land use will be somewhat constrained by the presence of the closed original old clay-lined ponds and six groundwater wells. Regional Water Board staff will continue to work out the remaining issues on the processing parcels with the purchasers. Environmental issues regarding the 160 acres of offsite disposal ponds

present a much bigger challenge for any prospective purchaser including site characterization and closure and post-closure land use. (SRG)

STORMWATER

Containerization of Green Waste

On 14 August 2006 staff met with representatives of the "Can the Trash!" coalition to discuss their concern that local municipalities are not containerizing their green wastes. The Coalition is concerned that green wastes that are placed on the street and sidewalks for city pickup are a physical hazard to pedestrians, bicycles and autos, as well as pose a water quality threat to our surface waters through contact with urban drainage and storm water runoff. Most medium and large municipalities have implemented a containerized waste collection program. The Coalition's complaint is that three local cities Sacramento, Davis and Woodland, still allow street side collection of green wastes.

Sacramento

In Sacramento, 125,000 households (approximately 300,000 people) currently discharge storm water runoff. About 7,500 acres in the downtown, eastern and Land Park areas of Sacramento are within the combined storm water/ sewer collection system. Combined collection system water is treated at the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant prior to being discharged to the Sacramento River under a specific NPDES Permit. For these 7,500 acres of residences there would be little water quality benefit to containerize their green waste other than to reduce the organic loading to the treatment plant. Of the total 125,000 households, about 30,000 currently have volunteered to containerize their green waste. Another 20,000 are expected to volunteer to containerize in 2006-07. Another 20,000 are expected to containerize in 2007-08. Sacramento cannot mandate residential containerization of their green waste, due to their City Charter specifically allowing curbside pickup of green waste. A majority vote is needed before the City can mandate that its citizens containerize green waste. Since a majority of households in 2008 will already have volunteered to containerize their waste (70,000 of 125,000), the City proposes to explore a ballot proposition at that time. Staff agrees with the progress and the approach the City is taking regarding green waste. Sacramento's MS4 storm water permit expires in December 2007 and the issue of green waste removal from the streets and gutters will be discussed during the permit update process.

Davis

Residents of the City of Davis currently deposit green waste on the street to be picked up weekly. On 19 June, the City's Public Work staff met with Water Board staff to discuss the current green waste management practices. The City is revising their Storm Water Management Plan to specifically address the green waste management issue. City staff has proposed to conduct a citizen's survey on green waste management options and evaluate the various options which include the current practices and potential containerization. The options then will be brought to the City Council for consideration and action.

Woodland

After the City Council voted to switch to containers in 2005, the Council reversed its decision in the face of opposition from some residents. The City Council created a citizen advisory committee to assess green waste collection and make recommendations. The Citizen Advisory Committee, comprised of about 50 residents, developed a recommendation to meet the green waste needs of residents' while meeting the City's municipal storm water permit requirements. The Citizen Advisory Committee provided their recommendation for green waste collection services to the City's Solid Waste Committee, comprised of a member of the public and two council members.

The Solid Waste Committee's recommendation for green waste collection services was presented to the City Council on May 16, 2006. Their recommendation closely resembles the recommendation they received from the Citizens Advisory Committee. The recommendation includes establishment of non-leaf season (February through September) and leaf season (October through January) services, increased composting courses, education, and enforcement of City codes regarding green waste collection. During the non-leaf season, green waste could be placed in the street once a month during a designated period and green waste containers would be serviced weekly. During the leaf season, green waste could be placed in the street or in containers. To protect water quality, grass would never be allowed to be placed in the street. At the May 16, 2006 City Council meeting, City staff were directed to continue rate negotiations with Waste Management for green waste collection services.

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

Preston Avery filled wetlands on Bethel Island in Contra Costa County without obtaining a Water Quality Certification or a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers. A Cleanup and Abatement Order was issued requiring cleanup of soil discharged to the wetlands. The Cleanup and Abatement Order was petitioned to the State Water Board and later dismissed. Following the dismissal, Preston Avery brought suit against State and Regional Water Board members on March 17. A response to his petition was filed with the Court on 21 August 2006. A court hearing is scheduled for 20 September 2006. (WJM)

On 4 August 2006, the Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements, Order R5-2006-0078, for the Port of Stockton West Complex Docks 14 and 15 Project, Roberts Island No. 1 Dredged Material Disposal Site. This project is for the removal of an estimated 130,000 cubic yards of material adjacent to two docks at the Port of Stockton's West Complex, to allow access for commercial shipping. As a condition of this Order, the Port is required to supply dissolved oxygen at the dredge site while dredging is underway. The Port is also required to provide additional long-term aeration to mitigate for effects of the increased channel geometry resulting from the currently authorized dredging, as well as for the proposed dredging of the remaining West Complex docks, and to mitigate for the estimated oxygen deficit resulting from previous channel modifications. The Order has been petitioned to the State Water Board, and the petitioners have requested an immediate stay. In August, the ambient dissolved oxygen levels near the Port have complied with the water quality objective in the Delta. The Port began dredging in mid August and has supplied the dissolved oxygen at the dredge site. The Port has reported that turbidity and other monitoring data show the Port to be in compliance with the Order. (PG)

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1. Summary Report
2. Line Item Report
3. Fund Report

Addendum 1**PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION
AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 2006**

Total Positions	Vacancies	Gained	Lost
255.3	19	7	1

Gains:

Mary Boyd	WRC Engineer	Sacramento
Chris Jimmerson	Environmental Scientist	Sacramento
Gayleen Perreira	WRC Engineer	Sacramento
Vinoo Jain	WRC Engineer	Sacramento
Kim Schwab	Engineering Geologist	Sacramento
Jorge Baca	Environmental Scientist	Fresno
Kathleen Carpenter	Engineering Geologist	Fresno

Separations:

Devra Lewis	Environmental Scientist	Sacramento
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Promotions:

James Marshall	Sr. WRC Engineer	Sacramento
Anthony Medrano	WRC Engineer	Fresno

RECRUITING

On 31 August 2006 we had:

Vacant Positions Advertised	12
Vacant Positions on Hold	2
Vacant Positions in Interview/Selection Process	2
Vacant Positions waiting for paperwork or State Board approval	3

Recruiting is on-going for the positions that the State Water Resources Control Board has approved for filling, given the requirement to set aside positions for salary savings.

TRAINING

From 7/12/2006 to 8/25/2006

Course Name	Date of Training	Number of Attendees
CIQWS Training	7/12/2006	1
Wetlands Regulation and Mitigation	7/27/2006	1
Media Relations of Gov. Officials	8/1/2006	1
Defensive Driver Training	8/17/2006	5
NPDES Permit Writing Training	8/7/2006	8
Sexual Harassment Prevention	8/8/2006	65
Stormwater Training	8/9/2006	6
The Future of Agriculture	8/9/2006	2
Landmark Forum	8/25/2006	2

Addendum 2**COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS****No Further Action Required - Underground Storage Tanks (UST)**

Following are sites where Board staff determined that investigation and remediation work may be discontinued and that no further action is required. Further, any residual hydrocarbons remaining do not pose a threat to human health and safety or anticipated future beneficial uses of water. This determination is based on site-specific information provided by the responsible party, and that the information provided was accurate and representative of site conditions. Article 11, Division 3, Chapter 16, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations requires public notification when the Board determines that corrective actions have been completed and that no further action is required at a leaking underground storage tank site. This document serves to provide public notification.

For more information regarding a site, the appropriate office personnel should be contacted: Fresno (559) 445-5116, Redding (530) 224-4845, and Sacramento (916) 464-3291.

FRESNO OFFICE

Ballard Tile, 3141 N. Argyle Ave., Fresno-In April 1990, one 10,000-gallon gasoline UST was excavated and removed from the site. Soil samples collected at the time of removal revealed the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons in the underlying soils. A subsurface investigation conducted in 1991 revealed that the bulk of impacted soils were limited to about 50 feet bgs. The results of the additional subsurface assessment conducted in 2006 showed that the impacted soils had attenuated to non-detectable, or very low, levels of petroleum hydrocarbons. The residual petroleum hydrocarbons in the underlying soils will naturally degrade and are not anticipated to pose a public health risk or pose a threat to the beneficial use of groundwater in the area. The case was closed July 2006. (DAM)

Fowler Packing, 12490 South Orange Ave, Fresno-One 550-gallon diesel UST was removed from the site during February 1993. A soil sample collected at the time contained high concentrations of diesel. Four borings were drilled at the site during September 2005 to depths of 35 feet and soil samples collected. No petroleum hydrocarbons, including MTBE, were detected in any of the soil samples. A nearby domestic well was sampled and also did not contain petroleum hydrocarbons. Depth to water is expected to be about 80. The release at the site appears to have been insignificant. The site was closed July 2006. (JWH)

REDDING OFFICE**Butte County**

Mulkey Property, 1746 Park Ave., Chico, Butte County – Six direct push borings were conducted as part of a property transfer Phase I/Phase II investigation. No detections of petroleum hydrocarbons above water quality objectives were detected in soil or groundwater samples, with the exception of TPH-g in three groundwater samples. No receptors were found that would be threatened by contamination at the site. Modeling shows that groundwater will attenuate to 5 µ/L TPH-g within 10 years. The site was closed as low risk and poses little or no threat to sensitive receptors or anticipated future beneficial uses of water. (RDJ)

Lassen County

California Department of Forestry, Bieber Forest Fire Station, 510 Bridge Street, Bieber - Diesel, gasoline, and jet fuel were stored separately in three underground storage tanks ranging in size from 550-gallons to 10,000 gallons. In 1987, one tank failed a leak test. This failure initiated a preliminary site investigation from 1989 to 1991, which concluded that petroleum hydrocarbons were present in the soil and groundwater. The three tanks were taken out of service in 1995, and removed in 1998. Further site investigations, monitoring, and corrective action planning were performed from 2000 to 2004. A baseline natural attenuation pilot study and monitoring of eleven monitoring wells were performed in May 2005. Gasoline was measured in two wells at 61 and 140 ug/L; benzene was measured once at 1.4 ug/L; and MTBE was measured once at 75 ug/L. Based on these field efforts, it was concluded that natural attenuation is occurring at the site and that water quality goals for MTBE and gasoline will be achieved in approximately 5 to 10 years. Conservative estimates indicated no domestic supply wells or other sensitive receptors would be impacted from groundwater conditions at the site. The residual petroleum pollution poses little or no threat to water quality. A no further action letter was issued. (MEB)

Shasta County

Bella Vista Mini Mart, 21471 Highway 299 East, Shasta County – In 1999 two underground storage tanks were removed from the site. Each tank formerly contained up to 1,000 gallons of gasoline fuel product. Three groundwater-monitoring wells were installed on 23 March 2004, to a total depth of 25 feet, and monitored for eight consecutive quarters. Initial groundwater monitoring detected low levels of MtBE, total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg), ethylbenzene, and total xylenes. TPHg and BTEX aromatic hydrocarbons have not been detected since the first quarter of monitoring. The two most recent quarters of monitoring show non-detect results for all petroleum constituents. A no further action letter was issued. (KB)

SACRAMENTO OFFICE**Placer County**

Auburn Forest fire Station, 13760 Lincoln Way, Auburn—This site is an operating California Department of Forestry (CDF) Fire Station that continues to refuel CDF vehicles from two onsite ASTs. The two ASTs replaced two 1,000 gallon USTs excavated and removed on 1 November 1991. Only minor hydrocarbon concentrations were ever detected in any soil or groundwater sample collected from the site, and the results of the latest March 2002 groundwater-sampling event indicates that only minor hydrocarbon concentrations remain in groundwater beneath the site and that the residual mass has not migrated any significant distance. Additionally, no USTs remain onsite, no remaining soil or groundwater concentrations exceed the Region 2 ESLs for volatilization to indoor air or for direct dermal contact, natural attenuation appears to be reducing residual hydrocarbon concentrations, and no production wells are located within 1,000 feet of the site. Therefore, residual hydrocarbons are unlikely to pose a threat to human health or waters of the state. (PRS)

Sutter County

Live Oak High School, 2201 Pennington Road, Live Oak—The subject site is the Live Oak High School Maintenance Yard. In August 1998, three underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed from the property. Numerous Geoprobe® were advanced, with soil and groundwater samples collected for analysis. Four groundwater monitoring wells were installed and monitored quarterly. No impact to groundwater, or threat to nearby sensitive receptors, was identified in the quarterly sampling. Soil sampling has shown that the residual soil concentrations do not exceed Region 2 ESLs. Monitoring wells were properly abandoned in May 2006. This site poses no threat to human health or safety or to water quality. (JIM)

Yolo County

Former Roadway Express, 800 Delta Lane, West Sacramento —In 1986 one 10,000-gallon diesel UST and one 10,000-gallon gasoline UST were removed from the site. In 1994 a waste oil UST, two wash pad sumps and associated drainage systems. Eighteen soil borings and 13 monitoring wells were used to define the lateral and vertical distribution of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater. Lead was also identified as a pollutant in soil. The groundwater plume was shown to be relatively stable, and the primary chemical of concern is diesel; MtBE was not detected. Remediation included excavation and bioremediation of approximately 6,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil with reuse of the soil onsite. Approximately 1.5 million gallons of water impacted with petroleum hydrocarbons was treated and disposed of in the sanitary sewer. A layer of oxygen generating compound, "clean" sand, and uncontaminated overburden were used to backfill two of the three excavations. Bioremediated soil was used to backfill the other excavation, and a portion of bioremediated soil was placed under a 2 to 3 foot thick cap of clean soil. Laboratory reports show that petroleum hydrocarbons remaining are degrading naturally and are estimated to reach water quality goals in less than 25 years. No water supply well is within 1,000 feet of the site, and a health risk assessment showed there was no health risk to future residents or construction/trench workers. Letters were sent to adjacent property owners and the City of West Sacramento, and their concerns were addressed to comply with the public participation requirement of closure. All monitoring wells were removed with staff approval, and all documents were submitted to Geotracker. An NFAR letter was issued July 2006 for closure of this site. (DFS)

Local Agency UST Closures with Concurrence of Board Staff Review**San Joaquin County**

Former Mel Bokides Petroleum, 2191 Navy Drive, Stockton
Lathrop Gas and Food Mart, 14800 S. Highway 99, Manteca

Yuba County

Al & Sandy Goss, 2242 Covillaud Ave., Marysville

Alameda

Former Schropp Ranch-Western Property, 3880 Mountain House Road, Byron

Sacramento County

Former Montgomery Ward's Auto Express Facility, 6199 Sunrise Blvd., Citrus Heights

Kwik Serve, 2400 Fruitridge Road, Sacramento

Chevron Service Station #9-4697, 2000 Arden Way, Sacramento

ABF Freight Property, 3259 (AKA 3250) 47th Ave., Sacramento

Local Agency UST Closures Independent of Board Staff Review

Fresno County

H & H Distributors, 2703 W. Dudley Avenue, Fresno

Merced County

Stolling's Service, 9041 East Hwy 140, Planada

Ray Wood Farm, 5984 East Olive Avenue, Merced

Tulare County

Stone Corral School, 15590 Avenue 383, Seville

General Telephone, 180 N. Mirage Avenue, Lindsay

Addendum 3**PUBLIC OUTREACH**

On 24 May, Ron Dykstra of the Redding Office met in Loyalton (Sierra County) with Supervisors from four Counties: Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the status of AB 885 regulation development and the concerns of the four counties.

On 6 July, Catherine Graham attended the Core Work Group meeting for the Cosumnes River Preserve Management Plan Prop 50 grant. Discussion focused on the various assessments that will be used to develop the Management Plan.

On 11 July, Dan Little met with the Oversight Committee for the Laguna Creek Watershed Protection Program grant. The items discussed included recent work on the Laguna Creek Parkway kiosks and other grant issues.

On 13 July, Joe Karkoski and Petra Lee attended a field tour sponsored by the Department of Pesticide Regulation. The tour focused on urban pesticide water quality issues, including storm water runoff, waste water treatment challenges, integrated pest management, and the presence of pyrethroids in sediment.

On 14 July, 7 August and 16 August, Holly Grover and Karen Larson participated in the Central Valley Drinking Water Policy Monitoring Plan development meeting. Representatives from water purveyors and drinking water and stormwater municipalities have collected existing data and identified data gaps. The focus now is to determine where to collect additional data that will benefit the policy development.

On 18 July, Danny McClure and Paul Hann participated in a meeting of the State Boards' Sediment Quality Objectives Delta stakeholder group in Sacramento.

On 18 July, Kathy Harder Graham participated in the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority Advisory Committee to discuss the direction of the Prop 13 grant and the watershed analyses model.

On 19 July, Lori Webber and Emily Alejandrino set up a booth at the Tule Festival in Lake County. Festival participants were taught about stormwater by using the stormwater runoff model. They were also given bookmarks and brochures that educated about water quality issues.

On 24 July, Catherine Graham attended the second of four public workshops held in support of the Cosumnes River Preserve Management Plan Prop 50 grant. The workshops are conducted to gain participation, provide information, and collect input from the public on the project.

On 27 July, Matthew McCarthy attended a meeting of the San Joaquin River Water Quality Action Implementation Group. The meeting's agenda focused on Department of Water Resources' efforts to conduct aeration in the Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel and the Friant Dam Decision between the United States Bureau of Reclamation and the Natural Resources Defense Council. The group's mission is to coordinate individual actions of participating agencies that will collectively improve water quality on the lower San Joaquin River in conjunction with the activities of the San Joaquin River Water Quality Management Group. Staff will continue to attend these quarterly meetings.

On 1 August, Joshua Grover attended the Water Quality Technical Committee meeting for the San Joaquin River Group Authority's Proposition 13 Grant Project. The project supports Irrigated Lands Program monitoring along the east side of the San Joaquin River.

On 2 August, Lori Webber attended a meeting of the American Basin Council of Watersheds in Roseville. The group discussed current and proposed watershed projects in Dry Creek, Auburn Ravine, Coon Creek and Pleasant Grove Creek.

On 3 August, Jo Anne Kipps attended the monthly board meeting of the Selma-Kingsburg-Fowler County Sanitation District to answer board member questions on the newly-adopted State Water Board General Order for Sanitary System Overflows.

On 3 August, Guy Chetelat participated in discussion of potential water and habitat enhancement projects at the Bear Creek Watershed Group meeting held near Shingletown.

On 7-9 August, Diane Beaulaurier, Gail Cismowski, Amanda Smith, Karen Bigham and Matthew McCarthy attended the Future of Agriculture conference. The international conference was sponsored by Kansas State University. Matthew gave an oral and a poster presentation on the Salinity Management Plan Initiative currently underway by the Central Valley Water Board. The Plan is in its development stages. The presentations were given concurrently with other presentations on salinity issues unique to California's Central Valley.

On 9 August, Guy Chetelat participated in discussion of Salmonid habitat and water-quality requirements at the Churn and Stillwater Creeks Watershed Group meeting in Redding.

On 9 August, Rich Muhl, Jatin Khandwala and Beth Smiley from Thunder Mountain Enterprises presented a storm water training class to Regional Board staff. About 70 staff members from many different units attended the class which covered construction storm water management, industrial storm water management and the installation, maintenance and monitoring of Best Management Practices for storm water management.

On 10 August, Guy Chetelat participated in the public workshop on water resources held by the Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group as part of their watershed management planning process funded through SWRCB. On 26 July, Alex MacDonald participated in the Aerojet Community Advisory Group meeting at the Rancho Cordova City Hall. This is a bi-monthly meeting to keep the public informed on various topics regarding the cleanup at the Aerojet Superfund Site and the Inactive Rancho Cordova Test Site. The main focus of the meeting was the latest groundwater cleanup proposals at the sites.

On 13 August, Pam Buford, spoke on a Grant Fundraising panel at the Sierra Nevada Alliance 13th Annual Conference. The panel discussion focused on cultivating relationships with funding agencies, and utilizing available on line tools for writing grant proposals.

On 15 August, Rich Muhl spoke at a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan class for 60 builders, contractors, and developers in the City of Lodi. The class, which was sponsored by municipalities in San Joaquin County, covered SWPPP requirements, Best Management Practices for storm water management and Regional Board requirements.

On 15 August, James Taylor participated in the Former McClellan Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting at the Lionsgate Hotel and Conference Center at McClellan Park, California. This is a public meeting where agencies inform the public of cleanup issues at Department of Defense facilities and enlist their comments. The main topic for the meeting was an update on the progress to complete the Volatile Organic Compound Groundwater Record of Decision.

On 15 August, Alex MacDonald participated in a public meeting hosted by the Cordova Church of Christ in Rancho Cordova regarding a proposal to use a portion of the church's property for an Aerojet groundwater treatment system. The treatment system is being proposed to treat extracted groundwater in Area 3 of the Western Groundwater Operable Unit. The extraction and treatment system would complete the containment of the groundwater contaminant plume that has caused the closure of ten water supply wells in the City of Rancho Cordova. Residents in the vicinity of the church voiced their opposition to the location of the plant. There are limited sites in the area that would be suitable or available for the treatment system. The next public meeting on the issue will be in September before the Rancho Cordova Planning Commission. Aerojet and Board staff will be meeting with residents living adjacent to the proposed treatment plant site to address their concerns on the visual impacts created by the treatment facility.

On 16 August, Jennifer Heyd attended a meeting at the University of the Pacific in Stockton. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the status of the Upstream Studies, a San Joaquin Valley Drainage Authority Project, and to go over monitoring results from the past years effort. The results from this large-scale study should answer many questions surrounding the Dissolved Oxygen impairment in the Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel.

On 17 August, Gail Cismowski and Matthew McCarthy attended a meeting of the San Joaquin River Water Quality Management Group. The meeting included an overview of Department of Water Resources' review of the Hetch Hetchy system and Board Member Dr. Karl Longley gave a presentation on the Salinity Management Plan.

The group's mission is to bring agencies and stakeholders together to develop cooperative solutions to achieve water quality objectives in conjunction with the activities of the San Joaquin River Water Quality Action Implementation Group. Staff will continue to attend these quarterly meetings.

On 17 August, Joshua Grover conducted a site visit for the Turlock Irrigation District's Proposition 13 Grant Project. This project provides cost sharing for the installation of positive shutoff structures on drains found within district boundaries.

On 17, August, Guy Chetelat participated in the public workshop on fisheries and wildlife held by the Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group as part of their watershed management planning process funded through SWRCB.

On 17 August, Dan Little attended a field day at U.C. Davis for the U.C. Regents grant for BMPs for mitigating offsite transport of soil-absorbed pesticides. The project team demonstrated at the testing site how the polyacrylamide was prepared and applied to facilitate the removal of suspended solids from the runoff water, along with other treatment methods.

On 18 August, Joe Karkoski participated as a presenter in the Pesticide Regulatory Education Program sponsored by U.C. Davis and the U.S. EPA. The topic of Joe's presentation was "Regulation of Pesticide Discharges to Surface Water in California's Central Valley". The participants were state pesticide and water quality regulators from throughout the U.S.

On 22 August, Jennifer Heyd and Mark Gowdy attended a meeting with Randy Dahlgren from the University of California Davis. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss various load related studies being conducted along the San Joaquin River to answer questions for the Dissolved Oxygen Total Maximum Daily Load.

On 22 August, Kathy Harder attended the Prop 50 consensus meeting to discuss the Sacramento Valley coalition proposal for Prop 50 funding with State Water Board, DWR and DF&G.

On 23 August, Rudy Schnagl, Jim Martin, Gail Cismowski, and Matthew McCarthy attended a meeting with Lee Mao and Gene Lee from the United States Bureau of Reclamation. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the formation of a Management Agency Agreement between the two agencies to fulfill requirements from Central Valley Water Board Resolution No. R5-2005-0071. Staff from both agencies will continue to work together to address salinity issues in the San Joaquin River watershed.

On 23 August, Stephanie Fong participated in the Sacramento River Watershed Program's (SRWP) Watershed Monitoring Subcommittee meeting. Interested parties discussed the direction of SRWP monitoring and funding allocations. Funding was available from previous years' monitoring and will be used to fulfill a need in Toxicity Identification Evaluation method development.

On 23 August, Guy Chetelat participated in the Chico Urban Streams Alliance technical advisory meeting in Chico. The meeting provided guidance to the group concerning their urban runoff monitoring funded through SWRCB.

On 23 August, Kim Schwab and Christine Sotelo attended a "San Joaquin Storm Water Quality Partnership" meeting in Lodi. This is a monthly meeting where cities with Small MS4 Phase II permits in San Joaquin County meet to discuss similar areas of concern, share resources, and ensure consistency in enforcement actions. The partnership includes Lodi, Manteca, Ripon, Lathrop, Tracy, City of Stockton (Phase I MS4), and Caltrans. Other guests included a storm water consultant and representative from Stanislaus County. The agenda included discussions on: 1) how schools are regulated under the storm water program; 2) dry weather screening; 3) radio outreach; 4) annual report updates; 5) community car wash issues; 6) cost sharing of outreach materials; and 7) workshops, training, seminars, and outreach activities. These monthly meetings are hosted by a different city each month. Storm water staff will attend these monthly meetings. (KAS)

On 23 August, Rich Muhl presented a SWPPP training class to 25 superintendents from JMC Homes. The Class covered common storm water management problems, storm water Best Management Practices, non-storm water pollutants, and Water Board expectations. The class was one of the measures JMC Homes has implemented to improve storm water quality at their sites in response to the \$500,000 ACLC issued in April.

On 24 August, Rich Muhl spoke at a post-construction BMP / Low Impact development class in the City of Jackson. In attendance were approximately 25 planners, watershed coordinators, general public from Amador County, Calaveras County, Tuolumne County, Alpine County, and Mono County and State Water Board staff. This was the first class in the area designed to promote Low Impact Development and Smart Growth techniques for storm water management.

On 24, August, Guy Chetelat participated in the public workshop on channel and riparian conditions held by the Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group as part of their watershed management planning process funded through SWRCB.

On 28 August, Kathy Harder attended the Prop 50 consensus meeting to discuss the Sacramento County coalition proposal for Prop 50 funding with State Water Board, DWR and DF&G.

On 29 August, Catherine Graham attended a meeting with the grantee to discuss project status and direction for the Dry Creek Watershed (subwatershed to Mokelumne River) Prop 50 capacity building and education/outreach grant. Discussion included progress report requirements, status of their website and brochures, and continued efforts for public outreach.

On 29 August, Robert Reeves participated in an EPA open house for the McCormick and Baxter Superfund Site at the Boggs Tract Community Center in Stockton, California. Regional Board, DTSC and EPA staff were available to explain the recent and on-going activities that are taking place at the McCormick and Baxter site. The main topic of this open house was to provide information on the final phase of the sediment cleanup project in Old Mormon Slough, which is adjacent to the McCormick and Baxter site. The sediment cleanup project includes the installation of a 2 foot- thick in-water cap to isolate contaminated sediment on the bottom of Old Mormon Slough. Construction of the cap is expected to be completed by November 2006.

On 30 August, Kathy Harder attended the Prop 50 consensus meeting to discuss the Plumas County proposal for Prop 50 funding with State Water Board, DWR and DF&G.

On 30 August, Holly Grover attended the Yolo Water Resources Association kick-off meeting for the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. The scope of work along with next steps were discussed.

On 31 August, Guy Chetelat participated in discussion of Shasta County natural resource concerns held by NRCS to help identify funding priorities for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

On 5 September, Guy Chetelat participated in the Butte County Watershed Partners meeting concerning outreach to highlight local restoration efforts and an upcoming watershed tour of implemented projects and water concerns.

On 7 September, Guy Chetelat participated in the Bear Creek Watershed Group meeting in Shasta County that included discussion of project proposal development and watershed group outreach efforts.

Addendum 4**PROGRAM REPORTS****IRRIGATED LANDS CONDITIONAL WAIVER PROGRAM
COMPLIANCE EFFORT STATUS REPORT****Follow up on existing California Water Code section 13267 Orders**

Between March 2005 and May 2006, over 800 California Water Code (CWC) section 13267 Orders were issued to growers in 13 counties in the Central Valley. These were growers identified, based upon available data, as dischargers or those with irrigated lands operations having the potential to discharge waste to surface waters of the state. Table 1 at the end of this report below summarizes the type and number of responses to date, including the number of non-responders.

On 31 August 2006, 235 Notices of Violation were mailed to recipients in Colusa, Glenn, Kern, Madera, Merced, Solano, Sutter, Tulare, and Yolo counties that have failed to comply with the CWC section 13267 Orders. Recipients have until 2 October 2006 to submit technical reports describing their farming operations, if they have obtained regulatory coverage for waste discharges, and if so, the type of coverage obtained. Failure to comply with the CWC section 13267 Orders could result in the issuance of Administrative Civil Liabilities (monetary penalties) by the Water Board. CWC section 13268(b)(1) authorizes up to \$1000 per day for each day the violation occurs.

Some CWC 13267 Order recipients provided technical reports indicating that they do not irrigate or their operations do not cause waste discharges to waters of the state. Staff is reviewing GIS data along with aerial photographs, and will be conducting field visits to verify the information provided.

The map on the following page is an example of aerial photography and GIS mapping of CWC section 13267 order response information from growers in Glenn County.

Newly issued California Water Code section 13267 Orders

On 31 August, new CWC 13267 Orders were issued to 20 recipients (covering 223 parcels and a total of 27,000 acres) in Madera County. Recipients have until 2 October 2006 to respond. A map depicting non-participant information, parcels for which CWC 13267s Orders have already been issued and parcels for which CWC 13267 Orders were issued on August 31st is attached.

New CWC 13267 Orders will be issued weekly and summaries will be provided in the Executive Officer's Report.

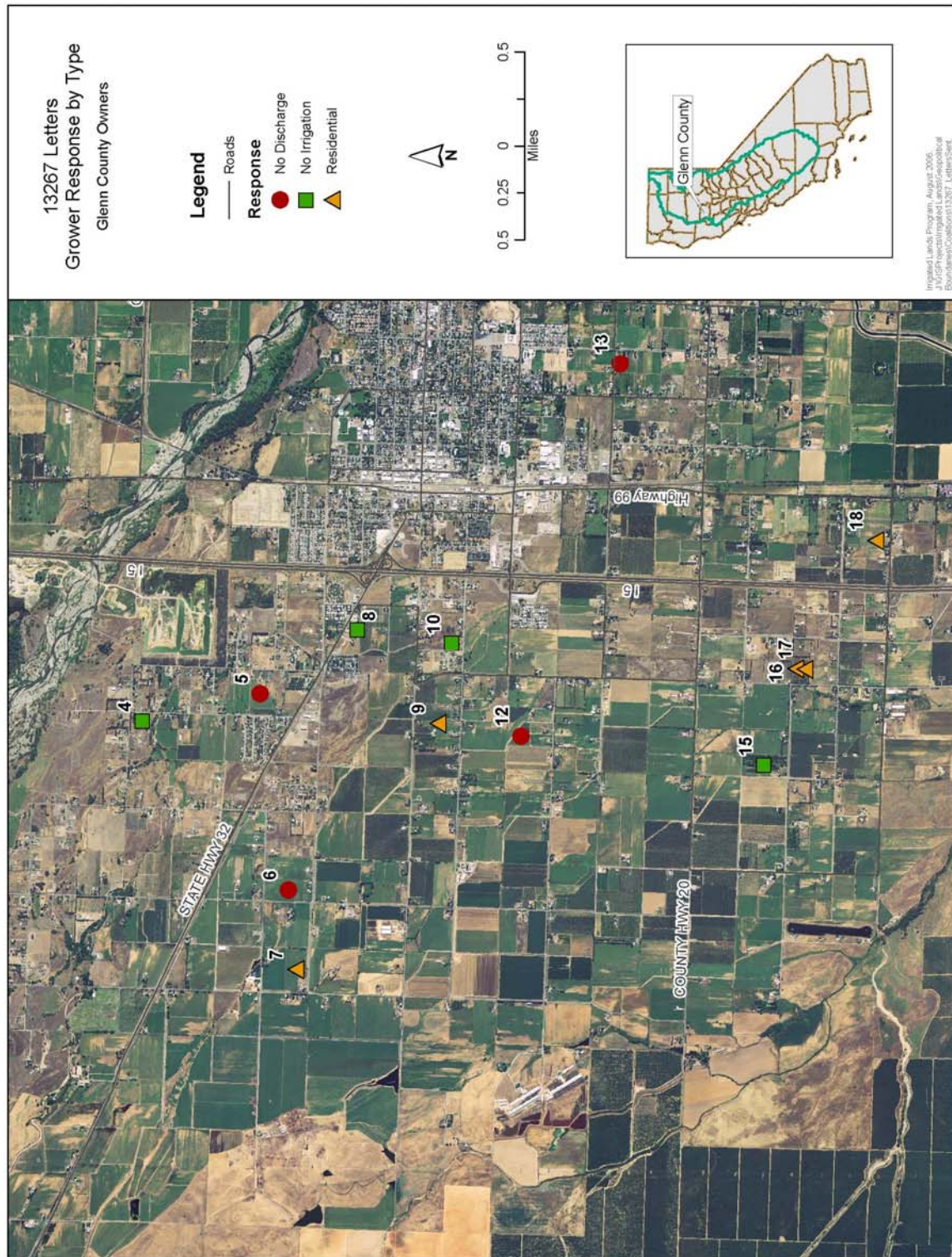
Duck Slough Management Plan Area – East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition

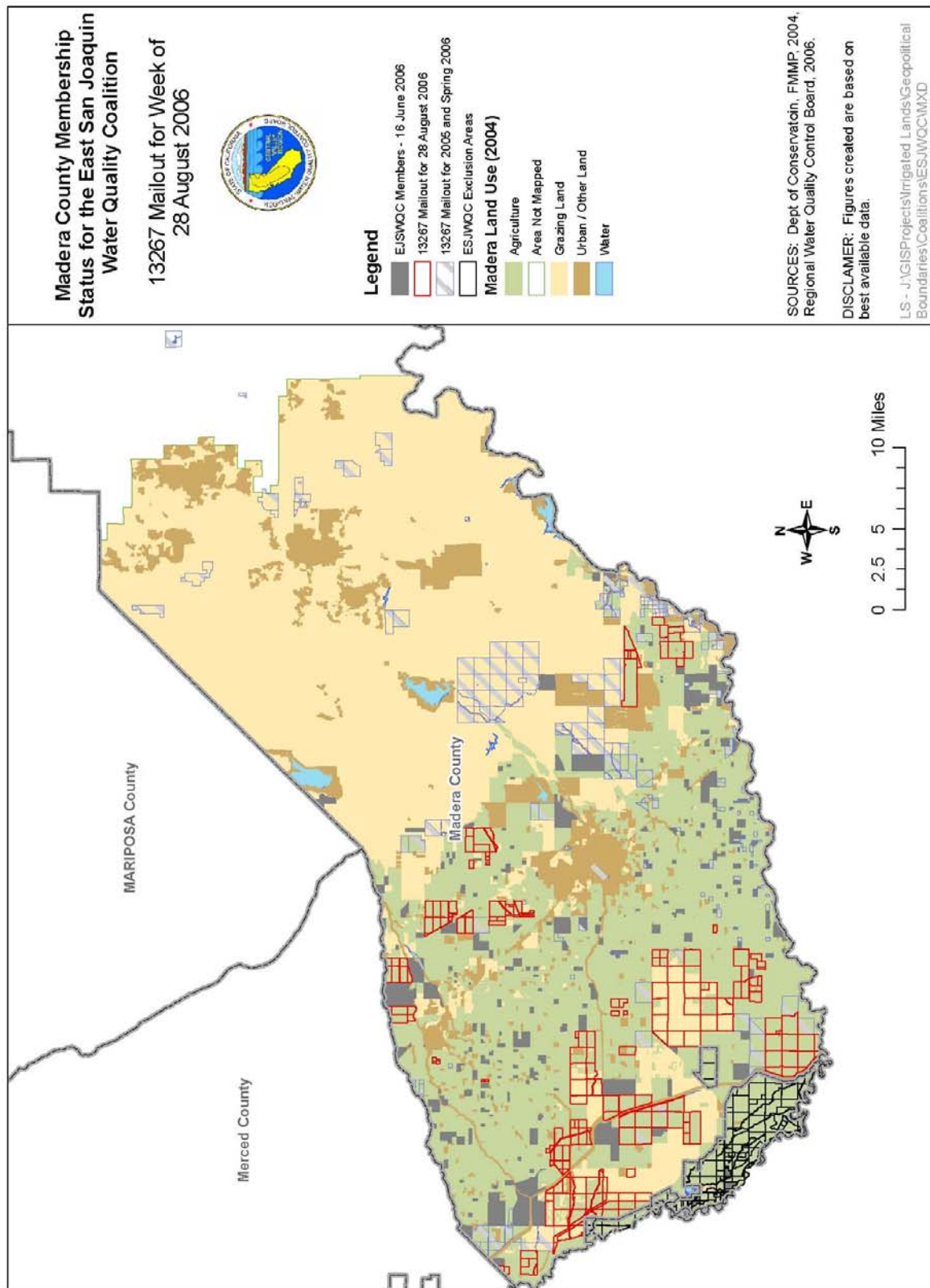
On 30 June 2006, the Central Valley Water Board issued a letter requiring the East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition (Coalition) to submit a Management Plan for the Duck Slough Watershed by 18 August 2006. Duck Slough is located in Merced County, south of Owens Creek. The management plan was based upon the following information:

- ❑ Four samples collected by the Coalition and the University of California in the Duck Slough Watershed contained chlorpyrifos in concentrations above water quality standards. These samples were from three different sites and had been collected during the 2004 and 2005 irrigation seasons.
- ❑ Ten samples collected over the span of July 2004 to May 2006 exhibited significant toxicity in 13 instances (i.e., some samples exhibited toxicity to more than one species). Toxicity was observed in samples collected during the 2004 and 2005 irrigation seasons, and was observed samples collected during both the storm and irrigation seasons in 2006.

On 18 August 2006 the Coalition submitted the Management Plan, which is now pending staff review. More recent water quality data has been submitted and is currently being reviewed by staff.

The week of 4 September 2006, 101 CWC section 13267 Orders were issued to landowners in the Duck Slough watershed that, based upon currently available data, are not participants in the East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition. The 101 recipients own 173 parcels, totaling 7743 acres. Technical reports will be due the week of October 9th.





**TABLE 1:
May 2006**

Summary of California Water Code section 13267 Orders issued between March 2005 and

(estimates based upon currently available data)

	Butte	Colusa	Glenn	Kern	Kings	Madera	Merced	Solano	Stanis	Sutter	Tulare	Yolo	Yuba	TOTALS
Total number of letters sent	58	83	125	10	5	104	39	105	29	57	20	140	40	815
Response Type														
Members.	29	30	7	4	3	24	9	12	22	28	4	24	8	204
Members pending verification	6	7	9	0	0	9	2	1	3	10	1	5	5	58
No Irrigation	2	4	23	2	0	7	5	32	0	2	1	17	3	98
No Discharge	3		5	0	0	5	2	3	1	1	1	11	2	34
No Response		13	62	4	2	49	14	25	0	15	10	58	18	270
Pending	17	24	5	0	0	7	6	6	1	2	2	5	4	79
Returned Mail	1	5	14	0	0	3	0	26	2	0	1	19	0	71
ROWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Program Update: Surface Water Ambient Monitoring (SWAMP)

In 2000, California Assembly Bill AB 982, required that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to develop a comprehensive ambient surface water quality monitoring program (SWAMP) to provide a picture of the overall water quality throughout the State and better characterize problem sites and reference conditions. Funding, both in staff and contract dollars, has never been adequate to address both components independently, so the initial direction of SWAMP was to focus on statewide development of a scientifically defensible quality assurance/quality control program for collection of water quality information and a statewide data management system to house results. Remaining resources were then divided between the Regional Boards to pursue regional priorities. Region 5 was allocated 2.0-Pys and 23% of the remaining contract dollars, resulting in a budget that has fluctuated dramatically each year (from \$800,000 to \$72,500).

In October 2005, SWAMP's structure and strategy were evaluated by a Scientific Planning and Review Committee (SPARC). The SPARC indicated that while monitoring efforts conducted by the various Regional Boards showed good ability to leverage limited resources and answer regional questions, linkage between the regional efforts did not provide a clear statewide assessment strategy. The SPARC applauded the QA/QC and database efforts, but recommended that the program begin producing products of use for all stakeholders in California and that management provide stronger support for the effort—including a stable funding source. The final SPARC report (March 2006), is available at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/swamp/index.html>

State and Regional Board monitoring coordinators, who meet regularly as the Water Quality Monitoring Coordinating Committee (WQMCC) for SWAMP, responded to the SPARC recommendations for immediate statewide products by leveraging funding with existing statewide programs such as USEPA's efforts to measure aquatic life health in wadeable, perennial streams as well as overall condition of coastal water. Two summary fact sheets are pending release. The WQMCC has also committed to restructure the overall SWAMP strategy and assessment framework over the next year to insure that the SPARC recommendations can be addressed and that Regional efforts "nest" into the final framework.

In line with these efforts, funding for SWAMP has increased from \$3.4-million to \$11.9-million for FY 06/07. The increased funding for this fiscal year came from three major sources: Waste Discharge Permit Fee Surcharge (\$3.4-million); WDPF stormwater construction (\$4-million); and USEPA 106 funds (\$4.5-million). Each funding category has specific requirements (e.g. the stormwater fees can only be used for program coordination, quality assurance, and data management and the 106 funds need to focus on human health and safety). The one time stormwater construction fee will be spread over 3-years to help offset critical program costs, resulting in \$9.33-million available for various program elements during FY06/07.

The WQMCC developed a recommended budget which has been reviewed by the Management Coordinating Committee (comprised of Regional Board EO's and State Board Division Chiefs) and forwarded to State Board's EO for approval. The recommended budget divides the allocation between three major components: Regional Board allocations (\$3.4-million); Infrastructure (\$2.9-million); and Statewide Assessment (\$3.03-million). Of the Regional allocation, Region 5 receives 23% (\$782,000). The Infrastructure covers program coordination, quality assurance, data management, communication, external program comparability, and external scientific review. Statewide Assessment includes leveraging with various statewide efforts (federal bioassessment and lake studies), coastal reference site determination, further development of a statewide bioassessment program with identifiable biocriteria, evaluation of "safe to swim" in freshwater, bioaccumulation, and most importantly the finalization of the overall program framework and business plan. The recommended budget also recognizes the need for annual increases in Regional Board allocations to keep up with inflation and provide a stable foundation for development of regional programs and also specifies that any additional funding made available through adjustments in the statewide assessment projects be rolled into the Regional allocations.

In order to respond to SPARC recommendations, Regional allocations are no longer considered completely discretionary. All future monitoring must support the revised statewide strategy and assessment framework currently under development. In addition, all efforts funded by SWAMP, must meet appropriate Performance Target measures prior to receiving resources. For the Regional Boards, these performance targets include timely transfer of data into the SWAMP master database, timely assessment of information (including support of 305b statewide water quality evaluation and 303d TMDL listing and delisting efforts as appropriate), and movement toward SWAMP comparability of all ambient monitoring programs (both in data collection and data management).

SWAMP staff at Region 5, have committed to meeting the specified targets and are jointly working through the WQMCC to develop the statewide strategy and framework as well as a logical process for our regional monitoring needs to "nest" into the final product. It is anticipated that adjustments will be made to Region 5's monitoring framework as a result of the statewide revisions. Once the draft framework is developed, a follow-up SWAMP Program Update will be provided (likely Jan/Feb 2007).

The remainder of the current update focuses on the overall SWAMP activities at Region 5 and highlights efforts in the lower Sacramento River Basin. Specific SWAMP efforts in the upper Sacramento River, San Joaquin River, and Tulare Lake Basins will be provided in subsequent EO reports.

Background

Overall SWAMP goals in Region 5 include evaluating beneficial use protection, sources of potential impairment, and effectiveness of implementation efforts. To achieve these goals, the Region 5 SWAMP components include: rotational sub-basin monitoring, priority issue monitoring, and long-term trend monitoring. A few region-wide monitoring assessments also have been conducted or are underway.

The monitoring strategy utilized is a stepwise process beginning with development of the monitoring plan. Staff collect existing information, identify other monitoring efforts already occurring in the watershed through coordination with local stakeholders and other agencies, and identify regional priorities that should be addressed. This information is used to develop monitoring objectives and a sampling and analysis plan, which is the roadmap that guides field and laboratory data collection. These data are then compiled and stored in the SWAMP database, assessed, summarized in interpretive reports, and conveyed to the public through technical presentations. Detailed information on these efforts, including annual workplans, sampling site locations, water quality data, and watershed/water quality studies, is available on Region 5's SWAMP web site at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/programs/agunit/swamp/index.html>

All efforts are coordinated internally with Water Board programs and externally with other agencies, universities, stakeholders and watershed groups. Limited resources are leveraged with existing programs including TMDLs, Irrigated Lands Program, and grants, to produce timely and integrative water quality assessments. Staff resources have been distributed throughout the region and monitoring in each of the major basins has been designed to maximize frameworks already in place and to leverage available resources. In general: the Upper Sacramento River Basin augments monitoring efforts by local watershed groups; the Lower Sacramento River Basin focused initial efforts on special studies evaluating potential impairment and emerging contaminants with current efforts framed in a rotating watershed design; the San Joaquin River Basin built its monitoring effort on the existing framework utilized in the Grassland Bypass Project; and the Tulare Lake Basin focused on watersheds with known water quality impairments. A summary for the lower Sacramento River Basin follows.

SWAMP in the Lower Sacramento River Basin: Status Update

Background

The Sacramento River Watershed Unit coordinates SWAMP activities in the Lower Sacramento River watershed. To achieve the goal of evaluating beneficial use protection and impairment, the core components of the lower Sacramento River SWAMP are: rotational sub-basin monitoring, priority issue monitoring, and long-term trend monitoring. A few region-wide monitoring assessments also have been conducted or are underway.

Rotational Basin Monitoring

The lower Sacramento River watershed is divided into five sub-basins : the Sacramento Delta, Putah and Cache Creeks, American River, Bear and Yuba Rivers, and the valley floor. These basins were scheduled to be monitored and assessed on a rotational basis every five years. Monitoring is completed in the valley floor sub-basin and currently is underway in the American River and the Bear/Yuba River sub-basins.

The following valley floor assessment reports are complete and available on the Regional Water Board's website:

- Macroinvertebrate Assemblages in Agriculture- and Effluent-dominated Waterways of the Lower Sacramento River Watershed
- Survey of Zooplankton Community Structure and Abundance in Agriculture-dominated waterways of the Lower Sacramento River Watershed
- Monitoring of Sediment-bound Contaminants in the Lower Sacramento River Watershed

Assessment reports for monitoring in the American River and the Bear/Yuba River sub-basins are expected in Spring 2007. The Sacramento Delta assessment is planned for 2007/2008 rotational basin monitoring.

Regional Priorities Monitoring

Pesticides and toxicity are among the priority water quality issues in the Central Valley Region. Assessments related to these issues include:

- Aquatic Toxicity Due to Residential Use of Pyrethroid Pesticides
- Benthic Macroinvertebrate Colonization of Artificial Substrates in Agriculture-dominated Waterways of the Lower Sacramento River Watershed

Studies of pyrethroid pesticides and associated sediment toxicity in urban creeks of the greater Sacramento area by lower Sacramento River SWAMP have resulted in the Department of Pesticide Regulation's re-evaluation of pyrethroid pesticides and prompted a statewide assessment of pyrethroid pesticides in urban creeks throughout California.

Long-term Trend Monitoring

Long-term trend monitoring in the lower Sacramento River Basin has been coordinated and conducted through the Sacramento River Watershed Program (SRWP). The SRWP Watershed Monitoring Committee conducts long-term fixed station trend monitoring of chemical, physical, biological, and toxicological indicators and produces critical information on water quality status and trends in the Sacramento River Basin. Annual monitoring reports are available at www.sacriver.org. Unfortunately, SRWP's grant funding for the long-term trend monitoring ends in fall 2007.

Region-wide Monitoring Assessments

Lower Sacramento River SWAMP staff also has designed region-wide assessments, which provide consistent and comparable data on water quality issues affecting the entire Region. These assessments include the following:

- Screening Surface Waters for Estrogenic Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EEDC) – Draft manuscript.
- Tissue Assessment of Organochlorine (OC) Pesticides and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in Fish collected from the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Watersheds and Delta (Study underway).

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region

Fiscal Report Based on June 2006 Expenditures
(An average of 100% should have been expended to date)

PERSONAL SERVICES

Our personal services budget is \$21.4 million. We spent 95% of these funds.

We continue to recruit for authorized vacant positions.

OPERATING EXPENSES

As of June, we spent 73% of our operating expense budget. We have \$2.7 million of CAA project funds that were unspent. These funds are committed to specific projects and will carry over to future years.

Utilizing savings from this year we replaced five vehicles and two copiers that were beyond their useful life (\$170,000). These purchases were made before State Board swept the savings from our budget.

In late March State Board notified us that they would be sweeping any projected excess funds from our budget this year. No additional year-end purchases could be made.

FUND ISSUES

Key Fund Sources	Percent Expended
General Fund	111.5%
Federal Funds	96.3%
Waste Discharge Permit Fund	99.6%
Bonds Prop 40, 50, 13, etc.	89.9%

General fund was overspent due to the last minute salinity contracts that were charged to our budget. While the contracts were posted against our budget, it was never augmented to cover this obligation.

FY 06/07 UPDATE

Budget has passed. State Board is in the process of finalizing all the last minute changes and will be incorporating those into our allotments. At this point in time we do not have a budget plan for FY 06/07.

Labor contract expire this June. Department of Personnel has started labor negotiations with the unions. Numerous contracts have been negotiated and include a pay raise for state employees. Not all contracts have been finalized yet.

We understand that our budget will be augmented to cover the salary increases once all the contracts have been approved by the legislature.

ORGANIZATION -- Region 5

PERSONAL SERVICES	POSITIONS/PYS	----- \$ EXPENDITURES -----			
	BUDGETED	\$ BUDGETED	EXPENDED	BALANCE	% EXPENDED
Authorized Positions					
Permanent Positions	256.3	16,917,456	15,187,573	1,729,883	90 %
Temporary Help	0.0	0	64,272 (	64,272)	0 %
Overtime		0	6,345 (	6,345)	0 %
Board Stipend		12,000	9,600	2,400	80 %
Total Authorized Positions	256.3	16,929,456			
Salary Increases		0			
Workload & Admin. Charges	0.0	0			
Proposed New Positions	0.0	0			
Partial Year Positions	0.0	0			
Total Adjustments	0.0	0			
Total Salaries	256.3	16,929,456			
Salary Savings	(13.2)	(766,144)			
Net Total Salaries	243.1	16,163,312			
Staff Benefits		5,234,806	4,960,651	274,155	95 %
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES(PS)	243.1	21,398,118	20,228,441	1,169,677	95 %
LINE ITEM OPERATING EXPENSES & EQUIPMENT DETAIL					
General Expense		270,755	285,525 (	14,770)	105 %
Printing		47,421	43,009	4,412	91 %
Communications		159,729	128,054	31,675	80 %
Postage		26,935	69,798 (	42,863)	259 %
Travel In-State		237,866	150,371	87,495	63 %
Travel Out-Of-State		3,160	0	3,160	0 %
Training		97,653	56,847	40,806	58 %
Facilities Operations		1,246,231	1,352,339 (	106,108)	109 %
Utilities		226,578	116,722	109,856	52 %
Contracts - Internal		892,850	1,556,511 (	663,661)	174 %
Contracts - External		4,741,542	1,615,777	3,125,765	34 %
Consolidated Data Center		0	0	0	0 %
Central Adm.Serv. - Prorata		0 (	75)	75	0 %
Central Adm.Serv. - SWCAP		0	0	0	0 %
Equipment		38,500	116,819 (	78,319)	303 %
Other		12,500	342,627 (	330,127)	****%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE & EQUIPMENT(OEE)		8,001,720	5,834,324	2,167,396	73 %
TOTAL PS & OEE		29,399,838	26,062,765	3,337,073	89 %
Indirect		5,603,891	5,019,282	584,609	90 %
GRAND TOTAL		35,003,729	31,082,047	3,921,682	89 %

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Expenditure Organization Summary

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Organization - Region 5

for the month ending June 05/06

Fund Source	\$ Allotment	\$ Expenditures	% Expended
Coastal NPS Control Program-Prop 13 -- (00BOND-CNPS)	= 0	224	0.0
NPS Pollution Contral Program-Prop 13 -- (00BOND-NPSC)	= 445,477	345,224	77.5
Watershed Protection Program -- (00BOND-WPP)	= 287,602	276,132	96.0
Cleanup & Abatement Account-Management -- (CAA)	= 6,033,657	3,029,557	50.2
F(104B3) -- (F(104B3))	= 88,179	77,347	87.7
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) -- (F(104MERC))	= 142,929	126,281	88.4
NPDES -- (F(106))	= 672,643	654,128	97.3
Non-Point Source -- (F(319H))	= 879,505	875,918	99.6
DoD Cost Recovery -- (F(DOD-CR))	= 92,604	82,300	88.9
Lawrence Livermore - Site 300 -- (F(LL300))	= 94,621	86,695	91.6
Sacramento River Toxic Program -- (F(SRTP))	= 98,065	89,785	91.6
General -- (G)	= 4,279,498	4,772,347	111.5
Indirect Distributed Cost -- (IDC)	= 0	0	0.0
-- (IDC-D)	= 0	(69)	0.0
Integrated Waste Mngmt Acct (AB 1220) -- (IWMA)	= 1,677,136	1,661,519	99.1
Proposition 50 -- (PROP 50)	= 503,792	489,930	97.3
Proposition 40/2002 -- (PROP40)	= 206,910	187,209	90.5
Aerojet Gen Corp Oversight of Cleanup -- (R(AEROJET))	= 171,002	140,082	81.9
Basin Plan Amendments - Drinking Water -- (R(BASIN-DW))	= 246,662	91,892	37.3
DTSC Brownfield Coordination -- (R(BROWNFIELDS))	= 21,174	21,768	102.8
CALFED Cooperative Program -- (R(CALFED))	= 948,158	497,959	52.5
Redevelopment Agency Reimbursements -- (R(REDEVEL))	= 0	0	0.0
R (Dept of Defense Cleanup Oversight) -- (R(SLCDOD))	= 1,110,124	918,185	82.7
Westley and Tracy Tire Facilities -- (R(WESTLEY))	= 295,930	0	0.0
Surface Impoundment Assessment Account -- (SIAA)	= 166,881	173,662	104.1
State/Federal Revolving Fund-Federal -- (SRFFED)	= 11,495	7,349	63.9
Tobacco Tax -- (TBT)	= 149,570	150,250	100.5
Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund -- (UTSCF)	= 2,490,205	2,489,514	100.0
Waste Discharge Permit Fund -- (WDPF)	= 13,889,868	13,836,860	99.6
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TOTAL	35,003,687	31,082,048	88.8 %